The New-York Times.

VOL. VIII.....NO. 2289. NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, JANUARY 20, 1859. PRICE TWO CENTS

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

INTERESTING FROM WASHINGTON.

The Proposed Inquiry into the Affairs of the Navy-yards.

Refusal of the Senate to Table the Pacific Railroad Bill.

Cutting Down the Diplomatic Appropriations in the House.

The Cuban Correspondence—Associate Justice of Kansas—Miscellaneous News.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WACHINGTON, Wednesday, Jan. 19.

The Senate, in Executive Session, to-day, confirmed the promotion of Lieutenant-Colonel JOHN HARRIS, of the Marine Corps, to be Colonel, *vice* HENDERSON, deceased.

The charges upon which Mr. SHERMAN, yesterday, obtained a Committee of Investigation relative to Navy-yard affairs, are specific and very serious. Corruption is distinctly charged by a responsible party in the awards of machinery contracts. It is charged also that a member of Congress received five thousand dollars for influencing a contract, and that in one case, at least, a lowest bid was absolutely suppressed altogether in the Navy Department. Affidavits from different parties declare that they have been compelled to pay a per centage of their wages to master mechanics in the New-York Navy-yard to get employment. Extraordinary developments are promised.

The House, to-day, struck the Persian Mission out of the Diplomatic Appropriation bill. Rome will probably be served in the same way. S.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Jan. 19.

The Commissioner of Patents is engaged in hearing arguments in the case of an application for the extension of the patent granted in 1845 to Mr. MCCORMICK for his reaper, which is now opposed by other patentees and manufacturers of machine reapers. The room, this morning, was crowded with gentlemen particularly interested in the matter.

Captain LOSSER, of the Third Artillery, has resigned his commission.

Political divisions do not interfere with the social enjoyments of Governor SEWARD. He entertained at dinner to-day a number of guests; among them Secretary FLOYD and Senator CITTENDEN and their wives.

The Board of Naval Engineers, consisting of Messrs. MARTIN, WOOD, KING, and ISHERWOOD, are making experiments with MILLER'S patent surface condenser at the Washington Navy-Yard.

The Secretary of State, to whom was referred the resolution of the House requesting the President to communicate to that body the correspondence between this Government and France and England in relation to the acquisition of Cuba by the United States, has reported to the President that it does not appear from the files and records of the State Department that any such correspondence has taken place. The only correspondence between this Government and those of France and England relative to the Island of Cuba is that which occurred between the Secretary of State and Count DE SARTIGES and Mr. CRAMPTON, the French and British Ministers, which was communicated to the Senate with the President's Message on the 4th of January, 1853.

The Senate, in Executive Session to-day, confirmed Mr. RUSH ELMORE as Associate Justice of Kansas. It will be recollected that he was removed from the same position by President PIERCE, at the time Mr. REEDER was displaced as Governor of that Territory.

The nomination of TOWNSEND HARRIS as Minister to Japan was again taken up, but its consideration postponed. It is a matter of remark and surprise why he is not confirmed, as almost everybody seems to be favorable to him.

Lieutenant-Colonel JOHN HARRIS was confirmed as Colonel in place of Brigadier-General HENDERSON, the deceased, Colonel commandant of the Marine Corps. Several others, consequent upon promotion in that branch of the service, were also confirmed.

The Secretary of the Navy, in response to a resolution, has informed the House that there is no evidence in the Department tending to show that non-Episcopal chaplains in the Navy are required by the officers to use the Episcopal form of service.

XXXVth CONGRESS---Second Session.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Jan. 19.

On motion of Mr. PUGH, of Ohio, a resolution was adopted calling on the Secretary of the Treasury to furnish returns of all the articles exported and imported from Cuba at all the ports in the United States during the past five years.

After the transaction of some unimportant business, Mr. HUNTER, Chairman of the Committee on Finance, brought up the Invalid Pension bill. This appropriates about $836,000; also reënacts the provisions of 1819, for the prevention of fraud: also provides that after July 1, of the present year, the Pension agencies shall be abolished, and that their duties shall be performed under the Sub-Treasury regulations, with the view to save the cost of such agencies.

The bill was eventually laid aside till to-morrow.

On motion of Mr. HALE, of New-Hampshire, the joint resolution authorising the President to restore the naval officers detached by the Naval Retiring Board, to the same rank as if they had not been detached, was referred to the Naval Committee.

The Pacific Railroad bill was then taken up.

Mr. BROWN'S motion to lay it on the table was negatived by 38 against 19.

AYES—Messrs. Bates, Bayard, Benjamin, Brown, Chesnut, Clingman, Crittenden, Fitzpatrick, Hammond, Hunter, Iverson, Johnson of Tenn., Mallory, Mason, Reid, Slidell, Thomson of N. J., Toombs, Yulee—19.

NOES—Messrs. Allen, Bell, Bigler, Bright, Broderick, Cameron, Chandler, Clark, Collamer, Davis, Dixon, Doolittle, Douglas, Durkee, Fessenden, Fitch, Foot, Foster, Green, Gwin, Hale, Harlan, Johnson of Ark., Jones, Kennedy, King, Polk, Pugh, Rice, Sebastian, Seward, Shields, Simmons, Trumbull, Wade, Ward, Wilson, Wright—38.

Mr. BELL, of Tennessee, on request, withdrew his motion to recommit, whereon the vote recurred on Mr. PUGH'S amendment that the line shall stop at the eastern margin of California.

The rest of the day until 4 o'clock, when the Senate went into executive session, was occupied in a discussion on Mr. PUGH'S amendment, relative to the constitutionality of carrying the road within the limits of the States, in which Messrs. PUGH, SIMMONS, BENJAMIN and DAVIS participated. Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Jan. 19.

Mr. COBB, of Alabama, from the Committee on Public Lands, reported a bill recognizing, ratifying and confirming to the Mobile and Ohio Railroad Company the transfer of the lands heretofore granted by Congress to those States along the route, for railroad purposes, and extending the time for the completion of the road to 1865. It was stated, in explanation, that said transfer by the Legislatures of Mississippi and Alabama, it had been judicially decided, was not in accordance with the act of Congress. Hence the introduction of this bill to legalize it.

The bill was passed.

Mr. COBB reported a bill amendatory of the Preemption laws. He said its object was to prevent frauds. Sometimes settlers remain on the land only one day, and then sell to speculators. The bill requires the former to actually occupy it for three months, and is for the benefit of actual settlers.

Messrs. WASHBURN, of Illinois, and WALBRIDGE objected to the consideration of the subject at this time, as the bill proposed the uprooting and entire change of all the preëmption laws.

Mr. GROW, of Pennsylvania, offered an amendment that no public lands shall be offered for sale by proclamation of the President until the surveys thereof shall have been filed in the land office for at least ten years.

An unsuccessful motion to table the bill resulted in Yeas, 44; Nays, 120.

Further proceedings were stayed by the expiration of the morning hour.

On motion of Mr. HATCH, of New-York, the Senate bill making an appropriation for deepening the channel of the St. Clair Flats, was referred to the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union.

The House went into Committee on the Consular and Diplomatic bill.

Mr. KEITT, of South Carolina, described the position and resources of Cuba, and said our hand must and will rest upon it. The importance of its acquisition has been attested by every Administration for the last thirty years. JOHN QUINCY ADAMS in 1823 asserted that its commanding position gives it a control over our commerce, which rendered it indispensable for the United States to acquire it. HENRY CLAY announced a similar conclusion, which has been concurred in by EDWARD EVERETT and every Secretary of State from that date down to the present time. He proceeded to show that every part of the Confederacy was interested in the commerce of Cuba, and that it is only by its acquisition that we can strike down the shackles which now restrain trade with that island. If under the present oppressive system her industrial energies are so great, who can calculate what would be their value under the free intercommunication known to our country? Slavery, as existing in Cuba, was not so revolting as has been described, nor were the free population so incapable of self government as has been so repeatedly stated.

Mr. RITCHIE, of Pennsylvania, inquired whether Mr. KEITT desired to seize Cuba because her system of Government was not in accordance with his views?

Mr. KEITT replied that he did not believe it could be done by purchase. The tradition and pride of Spain defeated all negotiations to that view. He thought there was ample reason to believe that France and England are in close alliance, but this should not influence our conduct with respect to Cuba. There is a long catalogue of aggressions and wrongs to our flag, and insults to our honor, in consequence of which we have a right to declare war against Spain. We must have Cuba, which is a barrier in our path of progress, and hold it we must for the benefit of our commerce. Whatever stands in the way of our progress must be removed. The great American heart beats responsive to territorial expansion.

On motion of Mr. COLFAX, of Indiana, the appropriation for a salary to our Minister to Persia was stricken out.

Mr. CURRY, of Alabama, said our diplomatic system is a humbug, and more for the benefit of placemen than conducting negotiations with foreign Governments.

Mr. LOVEJOY, of Illinois, moved to strike out the appropriations for the salaries of all Ministers and Commissioners.

At the request of Mr. CLARK, of New-York, he excepted the Minister to Spain.

Mr. STANTON, of Ohio, favored dispensing with the Ministers. The commercial duties are discharged by Consuls, and if it is necessary to make a treaty it can be done by special Minister or here at Washington. He wished to see how much sincerity there is in the gentlemen who talk so much about the necessity of a reform in the public expenditures.

Mr. CRAWFORD, of Georgia, opposed the amendment He could see no good result from its adoption.

Mr. SCALES, of North Carolina, said the bill appropriates about $500,000. It was time a reform in the expenditures was made. He appealed to all friends of economy to come up to the work.

Mr. LOVEJOY'S amendment was rejected, by 12 majority.

Mr. GARNETT moved to strike out the mission to Rome—like that proposed to Persia, a job or pleasant place to be disposed of by the Administration in power. The imports from Rome were essential oils and rags. France and England have no Minister at Rome. The amendment was carried.

On motion of Mr. CURRY, the Mission to Switzerland was stricken out.

Mr. BARKSDALE, of Mississippi, was glad to see symptoms of economy among the Republicans. They had formerly voted for the French Spoliation bill and other enormities. Their reform had not commenced in the right place.

Mr. STANTON, of Ohio, said that the bill had not come before the House yet. He trusted the Republicans would appreciate and learn something from Mr. BARKSDALE'S lecture. They would see how Democrats regarded Republican votes for appropriation bills. It sometimes happened that the Democrats are short and hard-pushed to pass bills, when Republicans give them the necessary votes.

Mr. BARKSDALE asked whether he understood the Republicans as extending an act of courtesy in voting for extravagant expenditures.

Mr. STANTON replied, for his part he did not vote for them.

Mr. HOUSTON, of Alabama, said, all those who believed the expenditures extravagant should conscientiously vote against them.

Mr. STANTON remarked, in this Republican Government the people hold parties responsible.

On motion of Mr. PHELPS, of Missouri, the pending bill was laid aside and the President's Message taken up.

A recess was then taken till 7 o'clock, for the purpose of general debate.

EVENING SESSION.

Mr. MARSHALL, of Kentucky, replied to the remarks of Mr. WASHBURN, of Maine, and Mr. GIDDINGS, of Ohio, saying, that the Republicans had lost much of their strength in the last Autumn elections. Hereafter, the conservative men of the Union will refuse to coalesce with them. If a National ticket could be formed on the Compromise measures of 1850, there would be some hope of a return of well-regulated prosperity to the country. The new party, which Mr. WASHBURN here led into the field under the banner of Senator SEWARD, was based on a single idea, and that was sectional. It would be in 1860 not much larger nor more respectable than the Abolition Party of 1852, which supported Mr. HALE for the Presidency.

Mr. MARSHALL denounced Democratic squatter sovereignty, and would not give the toss of a copper between it and the Wilmot Proviso.

Mr. GOODE, of Virginia, obtained permission to print a speech on the subject of the distribution of the proceeds of the sales of the public lands among the States, not wishing orally to inflict it on Committee.

Mr. SCOTT, of California, believed that it was decided that a majority of the House were in favor of a Pacific Railroad, and were not for jarring interests, or creating rivalry between the North and South. The bill for the railroad purpose could easily be passed. He favored the measure as of national concern, without advocating any particular route, and argued that common interests, founded on widely extended commerce and intercourse, were essential to the preservation of the Union.

Mr. ANDREWS, of New-York, intended to make a speech, but if the Committee permit he would forego that privilege and print it.

Mr. BURNETT, of Kentucky, entering the hall, objected. He said there were many abuses here, and among them is that of publishing and sending to the country what purports to be speeches delivered in the House, nobody hearing or knowing what is in them.

Mr. PALMER, of New-York, remarked to Mr. BURNETT, that gentlemen were well aware that they would have to speak to small audiences, so they preferred to address their views through the Press to their constituencies.

Mr. BURNETT said that he would be the last man wanting in courtesy. Why did he vote against night Sessions? Because it was degrading to the dignity of the House, and converted Congress into a mere debating club for sending out party speeches for home consumption.

Mr. ANDREWS commenced his speech, when Mr. BURNETT retired from the hall.

Mr. ANDREWS combatted Mr. BOYCE'S Free-Trade report of last session, and advocated such a policy as would stimulate domestic labor.

At 9¼ P. M. the Committee rose, and the House adjourned.

United States Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Jan. 19.

No. 44.—Hiram Barber *vs.* Hulah A. Barber, by next friend, George Cronkhite. Argued for the appellant, and submitted on printed argument for the appellee.

No. 23.—The United States *vs.* Sherman M. Booth. Cause argued for plaintiff.

No. 46.—Enoch McCarty *vs.* Guernsey Y. Roots *et al.* Argued for defendants, and submitted on printed argument for plaintiff.

From Boston.

SALE OF THE BAY-STATE MILLS PROPERTY—HARNDEN'S EXPRESS ROBBED—STATUE OF WEBSTER, ETC.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Jan. 19.

The property of the Bay-State Mills, in Lawrence, was sold at auction, to-day, for $500,000. The Washington Mills Company, successors the Bay-State Company, were the purchasers.

HARNDEN & Co.'s express office, at Providence, was entered early this morning, and the safe carried off, though it requires the strength of at least three men to move it. It was afterwards found a mile and a half away, broken open and rifled. It contained miscellaneous articles of a value not yet known. The robbers got $1,000 in silver from the office, but overlooked $7,000 in gold.

The bronze statue of DANIEL WEBSTER, made for the citizens of Boston by HIRAM POWERS, arrived to-day in the bark *Lucy Francis*, from Leghorn.

Young WALES, who shot Miss WHITING in South Franklin, on Monday night, fled to the woods, where his body was found yesterday. He had shot himself dead.

From Kansas.

ST. LOUIS, Wednesday, Jan. 19.

The Kansas City *Journal of Commerce*, of the 13th, says, that Judge WILLIAMS, of Fort Scott, has just arrived *en route* to confer with Governor MEDARY concerning the troubles in Southern Kansas. He represents the neighborhood of Fort Scott to be under a reign of terror. Business was suspended and the women and children had been removed to places of safety. The citizens were under arms and on guard day and night.

Congressional Nomination in New-Hampshire.

MANCHESTER, N. H., Wednesday, Jan. 19.

The Republicans of the Second District nominated, to-day, MASON W. TAPPAN, of Bradford, for Congress. He received 99 votes, against 88 for all others. The nomination was subsequently made unanimous.

Death of the Hon. James E. Belser.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Tuesday, Jan. 18.

The Hon. JAMES E. BELSER died at Montgomery, Ala., on Sunday afternoon.

Heavy Forgery at Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Wednesday, Jan. 19.

A man calling himself JOSEPH NORTON, from New-Orleans, last Friday, passed to W. E. SNODDY, of this place, a forged check, purporting to be signed by ROCHFORD, BROWN & Co., on the Citizens' Bank of New-Orleans, and certified to by that bank. He got for this check $1,800 in money, $2,000 in bonds of the Hardin County Railroad, and SNODDY'S note for the balance. He also disposed of other small forged checks. He has not yet been arrested.

Additional from California by the Overland Mail.

ST. LOUIS, Wednesday, Jan. 19.

We glean from the San Francisco journal received from the Overland Mail some further items of news. There had been a riot at Sacramento among some settlers, in consequence of the refusal of Judge TERRY to grant a writ of error from the State to the Federal Court, in the case of FERRIS *vs.* COOVER. On the night of the 23d December the Police of San Francisco made a descent upon one of the richest gambling houses in the city and arrested seven gamblers.

JAMES ORIS, of the firm of MCCONDRAY & Co., of San Francisco, has married the daughter of Captain MCCONDRAY, who is one of the richest merchants of the city. The wedding was a grand affair.

In the case of the steamship *Hermann*, the United States Commissioner decided in favor of the libelants, and recommended a decree for three months, additional wages, amounting to $19,000.

Advices from Oregon announce the resignation of Chief Justice WILLIAMS and of JAMES GUTHRIE, register of Oregon City Land Office. The Oregon Legislature assembled Dec. 6.

The *Eliza Anderson*, the first ocean steamer built on the Pacific coast, was launched at Portland Nov. 27.

The Territorial Legislature of Washington convened Dec. 6.

HENRY OWNER, American Ex-Consul at Tapéte, had arrived at Honolulu. He announces a change in the Governorship at Tapéte. The new Governor had removed the military, making the port a civil one, and abrogating the obnoxious laws respecting shipping.

Colonel HOFFMAN, with one company of the Sixth Regiment, had arrived at Los Angeles. The Colonel left immediately for the Mojave country.

The keeper of the mail station near Fort Tejon had been murdered by Mexicans, who also stole eight mules. The mail coach, in consequence, had to be hauled fifteen miles by one mule. Colonel VINEYARD, the Indian Agent, and Dr. DIFFENDORFF, American Consul at El Paso, came passengers on the train, and will proceed immediately to Washington.

Southern Ocean Steamer Movements.

CHARLESTON, Tuesday, Jan. 18.

The United States Mail steamship *Columbus*, Captain BERRY, arrived here at 12 o'clock this noon.

SAVANNAH, Wednesday, Jan. 19.

The screw-steamship *Montgomery*, of Cromwell's line, arrived at her wharf yesterday.

The United States mail steamship *Florida* arrived at her wharf at 8 o'clock this mornin . All well.

ACADEMY OF MEDICINE.

Report of Drs. Beale and Mott as to the Cause of Mr. Whitney's Death—Prolonged Debate—The Subject Laid on the Table—Election of Officers.

A special meeting of the Academy of Medicine was held last night in the small chapel of the University for the purpose of completing the election of officers for the current year, and the year next succeeding, there having been a failure at the previous meeting to elect the entire list by three Vice-Presidents, one member of the Committee on Ethics, two members of the Committee on Education, and one Trustee. The attendance was unusually large. Dr. BATCHELDER, the President for the past year, occupied the Chair. The list of officers, as thus perfected, is as follows:

President—Dr. JOHN WATSON.
Vice-Presidents—Drs. Joel Foster, S. C. Foster, and Gurdon Buck.
Recording Secretary—Dr. T. G. Thomas.
Corresponding Secretary—Dr. J. W. Greene.
Treasurer—Dr. J. O. Pond.
Trustees—Drs. Kissam, Smith, Anderson, Wood, and Hubbard.
Committee on Admissions—Drs. Henchell, Minor, Purple, Van Kleek, and Bulkley.
Committee on Ethics—Drs. Wood, Smith, Bulkley, Ogden, and Warren.
Committee on Medical Education—Drs. Wood, Clark, Smith, Hayward, and Peasely.

Having transacted all the business for which the special meeting had been convened, the members reorganized to hold their regular semi-monthly reunion. Doctor BATCHELDER, the retiring President, delivered a brief valedictory, in which he glanced cursorily at the leading events in the history of the Academy during his term of office, and expressed his warm sense of the uninterrupted good feeling and friendly relations which has characterized his inter course with all the members.

Doctor KISSAM introduced Doctor JOHN WATSON, who, in conformity with the recent modifications of the Charter, is elected for two years.

Doctor WATSON read an introductoty address, in the course of which special allusion was made to the question of sanitary reform, and the wish was expressed, not only that municipal officers, created to preserve the public health, be administered by competent medical men, but that the position of health-officer to this port be not in future conferred on some small politician selected from the rural districts, and as unknown to science as to fame. The paper abounded in practical suggestions. On motion of Dr. DETMOLD, the Academy took up the subject in order for the evening's discussion, viz.: The question as to the efficacy of the probang in the treatment of pulmonary affections, as connected with the case of the late SAMUEL S. WHITNEY.

Dr. HORACE H. GREEN, at the suggestion of the President, repeated in substance his statement published in the TIMES of the 7th inst., as to the circumstances attending his knowledge of Mr. WHITNEY, and the mode in which he had operated on him.

Dr. FOY, who was present with Dr. GREEN on the 14th of last December, the occasion of Mr. WHITNEY'S last visit to him, and of the occurrence which has given rise to so much comment, confirmed Dr. GREEN'S narrative in every particular. The irritation after the passing of the probang into the throat was not greater than what he himself (Dr. F.) had suffered from having the uvula touched with nitrate of silver. When Mr. WHITNEY left the office he did not appear to be suffering under any inconvenience. [Applause, which was instantaneously suppressed.]

Dr. BEALES then rose and said, that if, on the present occasion, he should be found taking a position antagonistic to Dr. GREEN, he had abundant evidence to prove that he had not voluntarily assumed it, but that it had been forced upon him. He then read the following report:

STATEMENT OF THE CASE OF THE LATE MR. SAMUEL S. WHITNEY.

1858, Dec. 14, about 1 P. M.—I was called to see SAMUEL S. WHITNEY; I found him surrounded by several members of his family, in a state of the most intense excitement, suffering and terror; in answer to my inquiries as to what had happened, he answered, "Sit down, Beales, and I will tell you the truth; I was such a fool as to go to Dr. GREEN to be operated upon, and the d—d v—n has killed me."

His countenance was pale and haggard, and had all the appearance of a man whose nervous system had received a severe shock; his breathing was occasionally irregular and quick spasmodic, coughing almost incessantly, and speaking with great difficulty and pain, in a hoarse and unnatural tone of voice; his skin was cold and clammy, and covered with perspiration; the pulse was extremely frequent, feeble, irregular and intermittent; he was excessively restless, not remaining in the same place more than a few minutes at a time; complaining of intense pain in the region of the larynx, shooting through to the cervical vertebræ and down the course of the trachea to the chest: he kept grasping the larynx, and reiterating every few minutes that he was murdered. I endeavored to calm the excitement of the patient and tried to examine his fauces and throat, which appeared in a state of great inflammation. I discovered no lesion, as, in fact, on account of the pain and terror of the patient, the examination was necessarily very imperfect, as he would scarcely allow the spoon to touch his tongue, and I concluded therefore to defer the examination till he should become more quiet. I gradually ascertained, partly from the family and partly from himself, that he had been several times to see Dr. GREEN. On the first occasion his tonsils had been amputated: at a subsequent occasion, ten or twelve days previously, (the exact dates were not told to the relator,) "a hollow tube had been passed into his lungs, and about a teaspoonful of solution of nitrate of silver had been injected into them by touching a spring at the top of the tube." Whether this was done more than once the relator does not recollect to have been stated. On the 14th of December, Mr. WHITNEY breakfasted with his family, appearing to be in his usual health. He afterwards went to Dr. GREEN'S office. "The doctor passed an instrument into his throat, and, finding some obstruction, he pushed the instrument with some force. He (Mr. W.) felt something give way, and immediately experienced some pain about the top of the windpipe, and told the Doctor he had hurt him." He returned home, informed the family of what had occurred, and I was called as before stated.

1 P. M.—I saw him with the symptoms and in the state previously described: it was evident that under these circumstances, the only indications that could be followed, were to rally the patient's strength, to produce some reaction, and to moderate the local irritation in the fauces. To this effect I ordered him immediately to be put in bed, bottles of hot water to the feet, with sinapisms to the extremities and chest: and flax-seed poultices to the throat. A teaspoonful of chloric ether, or volatile tincture of valerian in water occasionally, till reaction should be established, and a mixture composed as follows: R. Ol. amygd dulc ℥ oz.; Syrup Papav. ℥ oz.; Mucilag. g. a. 2 oz.; Liquor. Potass. 20 drops. Mix. A dessert spoonful to be slowly swallowed occasionally. For nourishment he was allowed arrowroot and flax-seed tea.

Dec. 14, 7 P. M.—Is suffering severe pain, described to be in the larynx, down the course of the trachea to the chest, and round to the cervical vertebræ; pulse 112, feeble and irregular; still excessively restless; otherwise symptoms are about the same; insisted on my remaining with him all night. R. Vin. antimonial 1 drachm; Solut. S. Morph. 40 drops; Syrup Gummi ½ oz.; Aqua Distilled 2½ oz. Mix. A dessert spoonful every four hours. To inhale the vapor of infusion of flax-seed and poppy-heads.

Dec. 15, 3 A. M.—They called me as they observed the face to be swelling. I found extensive emphysema all round the neck, and partially in the face, rather more noticeable on the left side. He had continued exceedingly restless, scarcely dozing for a few minutes; breathing very irregular; pulse 106; urine scanty and very high colored, and turbid. Continue the same remedies and nourishment.

1 P. M.—Heat of surface more natural, scarcely any pain in the chest. Emphysema very much increased round the throat and face, and extending down the chest. Has not slept: has taken scarcely any nourishment, on account of the pain in swallowing; could not continue the inhalations, although they rather relieved him temporarily. Anodyne liniment to be applied to throat and chest.

Dec. 15, 8 P. M.—Dr. VALENTINE MOTT saw him, in consultation with me. Is decidedly worse. Emphysema very much increased; neck and face enormously swollen; it has extended all over the chest, but lower on the right side; breathing somewhat labored, pulse very feeble, irregular, and 112; skin is again covered with clammy perspiration, and about the neck and chest of a purplish, erysipelatous appearance; does not particularly complain of pain, except on talking or swallowing. Dr. MOTT gave a very unfavorable prognosis. Continue anodyne, and take alternately a teaspoonfull of ammoniated tincture of valerian.

Dec. 16, 6 A. M.—Upon the whole has passed a more comfortable night; symptoms are all a shade better; the emphysema rather less in the face, but the throat and chest are enormous; the mammæ resembling those of a stout nursing woman. Continue wine whey.

1 P. M.—With Dr. MOTT. The emphysema extends to Poupart's ligament on the right side, but only as low as the umbilicus on the left; cough less frequent except when he swallows; pulse 108 and rather firmer. Same remedies and nourishment.

9 P. M.—With Dr. MOTT. Is not so well; emphysematous swelling increasing; cannot open his eyes till the air is carefully pressed out of the lids; chest and abdomen still more swollen; pulse more feeble, 122, although he has taken nourishment more freely. Same remedies.

Dec. 17, 6 A. M.—Has slept more during the night, sometimes for nearly an hour at a time; has taken more nourishment, but there begins to be considerable mucous secretion, which interrupts his respiration and gives him great trouble to expectorate; pulse very irregular and feeble; the slightest movement increases its frequency; it averages about 108.

1 P. M.—With Dr. MOTT. There is no observable change in the symptoms, although he says he feels more comfortable. Several attempts have been made from time to time to examine the fauces and adjacent parts, but the excessive swelling rendered them useless.

9 P. M.—With Dr. MOTT. There is again a slight lull in the symptoms, excepting the pulse, which is extremely irregular, and 108. Same remedies.

Dec. 18, 6 A. M.—Has passed the best night since the attack; there is a decided improvement in all his symptoms; emphysema slightly subsiding; pulse 90; is rather more hopeful.

1 P. M.—With Dr. MOTT. We consider him decidedly improving; all the symptoms are milder; he is slightly flighty from the effects of anodyne.

Dec. 18, 9 P. M.—Is not so well again, without any other apparent cause than he would get up during my absence, and sit for about an hour in a chair; the pulse is now more frequent and irregular; the difficulty of swallowing is also evidently increasing; the attempts to do so bringing on coughing, partial strangulation, and some regurgitation of the fluid.

Dec. 19, 6 A. M.—Passed a very bad night, principally owing to the great increase of the mucous secretion. That keeps him constantly coughing and expectorating, which he does with great difficulty and suffering; the pulse very frequent, feeble and excessively irregular. Take half the dose of the anodyne at a time. R. ammoni. carbon, gr. iv., emuls. amygd D. 1 oz., every four hours, in place of the tinct. valerian volat. every four hours. Although it is certain that there is some serious lesion in the vicinity of the glottis, yet it is utterly impossible to ascertain the state of the parts. The emphysema has rather subsided about the upper part of the face, so that he can partially open his eyes.

1 P. M.—With Dr. MOTT. Has slightly rallied, but the mucous secretion is increasing, the cough more frequent, and difficulty of swallowing greater; bowels have not acted for three days. Continue remedies; injection; give as much nourishment as possible.

9 P. M.—All his symptoms much worse; pulse more feeble, 120; difficulty of swallowing, with the coughing and strangulation very much increased; consequently has not been able to take so much nourishment.

Dec. 20, 6 A. M.—Has passed a very bad night; breathing labored, and all the difficulties of swallowing, &c., increasing; the emphysema rapidly disappearing from the face and throat; the abdomen distended and tympanitic; injection did not operate; a table spoonful of castor oil.

1 P. M.—With Dr. MOTT. All the symptoms gradually becoming more serious.

10 P. M.—Is very much worse in every respect; respiration excessively labored; the slightest attempt to doze threatens suffocation from the accumulation of mucous; can with difficulty be induced to swallow; the oil operated twice, and he was excessively exhausted; pulse extremely feeble and irregular; 126; he is evidently sinking.

Dec. 21, 7 A. M.—During the night he became rapidly worse; did not swallow after 2 A. M., and died rather suddenly at 8 A. M., partly from exhaustion and partly by Asphyxia.

NOTE.—A number of trifling circumstances, such as the varying appearance of the urine, the continual slight changes in the symptoms, &c., &c., as not throwing additional light on the case, have been omitted, in order not to make the statement too tedious.

J. C. BEALES, M. D.

Signed as follows:

"As far as relates to this case from the time I was called in, it is a faithful narrative."

VALENTINE MOTT, M. D.

I certify this to be a faithful copy of the original, signed by Dr. MOTT and myself.

J. C. BEALES, M. D.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1858.

POST-MORTEM OF S. S. WHITNEY.

Twenty hours after death; nothing peculiar in the appearance of the body; rigor mortis quite moderate. On making an incision from under the chin in the mesial line of the sternum, it was remarked that the anterior projection of the thyroid cartilage was more than ordinary; directly as the knife divided the deep cervical fascia on the left side of the thyroid cartilage, pus issued out. A little further division opened into a cavity containing pus, about the size of a large hen's egg, and extending a little in front of the pharynx, and downward behind and below the thyroid cartilage. At the upper and posterior part of this abscess there was an opening into the pharynx large enough to admit the end of the forefinger. The abscess was lined by a large quantity of destroyed filamentous tissue, hanging from different parts of it like wetted tow. The entrance into the œsophagus, immediately below this, was perfectly sound, internally and externally. The larynx was now laid open from behind, and at the first glimpse a red point, about the size and shape of a grain of wheat, on the left side, a little below the left chorda vocalis, and running longitudinally, led us to exclaim, "There is the point of laceration of the mucous membrane, by which the air has escaped into the cellular tissue, to constitute the emphysema." On close inspection and wiping the part with a sponge, no abrasion nor aperture could be discovered. Every other part of the larynx and trachea, as far as removed, presented on its internal surface a perfectly normal appearance. Indeed, we all remarked that we had never seen a larynx and trachea more natural and healthy. We next concluded to have a look at the bronchi and lungs. Perhaps about an inch above the division of the trachea, the most beautiful vermilion redness that we ever saw on the mucous surface commenced, and extended into each bronchus, but greatest in the left, and reached down to each lung. Over this peculiar redness there was a cloudy shade, which vanished after a short exposure to the air. On opening the pleura, the upper lobe of the left side at first glance seemed covered with thick white pus. But on closer examination it proved to be soft strumous-like fibrin, easily rubbed off. This, on the side and posterior part, connected that lobe in patches to the pleura costalis. These imperfect adhesions were easily broken down with the fingers. The whole of the upper part of this lobe was very red, and very solid—trepatized. Just at the root, or at the commencement of the bronchial ramifications, there was an open cavity, about the size of a small black walnut, of a reddish-brown color, and irregular villous surface, as though a slough had separated. At the upper and anterior part of this cavity, there was a small opening through both pleuræ. This lobe was cut into in different directions, but no tubercles could be found. The lower lobe was perfectly healthy. The redness of the mucous membrane of the right bronchus extended to the lung of that side, but the three lobes were perfectly normal. There was no old adhesions on either side of the cavity of the chest. Some little appearance of the emphysema remained over the body.

VALENTINE MOTT, M. D.,
J. C. BEALES, M. D.,
ALEX. B. MOTT, M. D.

Dr. BEALES proceeded to amplify and illustrate the reasoninings of this statement. He expressed the belief that the cavity found in the lung was not tuberculous, and asserted his opinion to be that the operation of introducing the tube into the larynx and down the trachea is one at all times attended with the most imperative risk to the patient, and he had never seen or heard of a case of phthsis that had been cured by it. Lesion of the pharynx was, he said, the immediate and direct cause of Mr. WHITNEY'S death.

Dr. GREEN vindicated himself from any insinuation that he had shown an anxiety to withhold the *post-mortem* examination from the public, and declared that he had only refused to let the newspapers have it because of Dr. MOTT'S earnest request. He proceeded to show that the description of the cavity on the lung in the statement read by Dr. BEALES, was in perfect accordance with the description by an eminent pathologist, of one of the varieties of tubercular cavity. As to the alleged ineffieacy of the operation of injection by the probang, it was an operation now in universal practice, and formed the topic of the deliberations of the French Academy during the last five days of its last session in Paris, and it was admitted unanimously that this operation was not only performed with certainty, but that great practically beneficial results followed from it.

Dr. VALENTINE MOTT concurred in the statement read by Dr. BEALES, and said he was answerable for it from beginning to end.

Dr. JAS. R. WOOD moved the reference of the subject to a Special Committee.

Dr. BARKER moved to amend by resuming the discussion in open session at the next meeting of the Academy.

Dr. ALEXANDER MOTT was called on for his statement, and, though not a member, was granted the privilege of presenting his view of the facts, which he did, and confirmed the record of the *post-mortem* examination.

After some further discussion, involving the question as to whether the cause of death had been accurately set forth in the City Inspector's certificate, a motion to adjourn was made and lost.

Dr. BARKER'S amendment to Dr. WOOD'S motion, and the motion itself, were then put severally and lost; after which a proposition was made to lay the whole subject on the table, and carried by a good majority. The Academy then adjourned.

A Canal meeting was held at Higginsville, N. Y., Jan. 7, to adopt measures to secure the enlargement of the locks on the Oneida Lake Canal.

EUROPE.

FOUR DAYS LATER.

Arrival of the City of Washington

DISTRESSING ACCIDENT IN LONDON.

Symptoms of a General European War.

ALARMING INSURRECTION IN ALGERIA.

Spain Demands a European Alliance to Defend Cuba.

INSURRECTION AT CRACOW.

LATER FROM INDIA AND AUSTRALIA.

Cotton Quiet---Advance in Breadstuffs---Consols 98 3-8 a 98 1-2 for Account.

The screw steamship *City of Washington*, Capt. PETRIE, which sailed from Liverpool at 11 o'clock on the morning of the 5th inst., arrived at this port yesterday.

No steamers from this side had arrived out since the departure of the *Niagara*.

The annual return of the British Navy, as at the 1st of January, shows that it consists of 523 vessels of every description, exclusive of 167 gun-boats. The number of vessels in commission and doing duty in all parts of the globe is 176. There are also 11 line-of-battle screw-steamers of from 80 to 131 guns each in course of construction, together with 15 other screw-steamers in various stages of progress. The Navy is pronounced in a most efficient state, both as regards the number of vessels, and the manner in which they are equipped.

The number of emigrants who left Liverpool during 1858 was 70,466, a decrease of 71,456, as compared with the year preceding. Of these emigrants nearly 41,000 were bound for the United States.

The London *Times*, in an editorial upon the recent correspondence which has been published in regard to the affairs of Central America, the steamer *Washington*, &c., thinks that the American Government and its officers are pushing matters very far indeed, and by no means responding to the frank and friendly manner in which the practice of visitation and search was entirely surrendered by the British Government, and says that

"It really seems to come to this,—that no English naval officer can go on board an American ship, however conciliatory his conduct, however unassuming his demeanor, however unwilling or unable he may be to apply compulsion, without giving to the United States a *casus belli* against this country."

A staircase in the Polytechnic Institution, London, gave way when a large number of persons were upon it. About 50 people were more or less injured and one child was killed. Had the accident occurred a minute or two earlier, the consequences must have been far more serious.

At the Theatre on the Green, Glasgow, on Jan. 1, a young girl named REBECCA MONTGOMERY was trampled to death by the crowd.

There was a rumor that Lord DERBY wishes Parliament to meet earlier than February.

The mate of an American ship had been arrested at Liverpool, upon an infamous charge. The name of the man and the vessel are withheld.

Captain THOMAS BELL, of the American ship *Golden Cross*, died at Liverpool Jan. 2.

In the City article of the *Times* attention is directed to American policy in regard to Mexico, as also to the efforts of France and Spain to obtain redress for injuries sustained, while the British Government is censured for its total apathy in the matter.

All the members of the Cabinet had been summoned to London for the purpose of attending a council, at which the time for the meeting of Parliament will be fixed, and various matters of moment discussed.

The Brussels *Nord* has a telegraphic dispatch from Constantinople, to the effect that a fresh difference has arisen between Persia and England in relation to the Governor of Herat.

The inauguration of the new Lord Mayor of Dublin took place Jan. 1, with the usual pomp; but the proceedings were chiefly remarkable for a motion by Alderman CAMPBELL, the outgoing Lord Mayor:

"That the Council adopt the resolutions passed at the recent meeting in the Mansion-house in support of increased postal communication between Ireland and America, *viâ* Galway; that the city seal be affixed to the resolutions, and that the Lord Mayor forward them to the First Lord of the Treasury, with the request of the Council that they would take the matter into their favorable consideration."

Dr.

and seditious persons. This is almost tantamount to the inauguration of a state of siege.

The *Globe's* Paris correspondent says that the news from every part of Italy is pregnant with alarm.

The Bank of Bavaria had reduced their rate of discount from 5 to 4½ per cent. for bills of exchange, and from 5½ to 5 per cent. for loans on deposit.

Rumors were current in Vienna of the discovery of a formidable conspiracy in Cracow. Numerous arrests had been made, and some of the prisoners are said to be Russians. One of the reports states that the fortress of Cracow was to have been surrendered to the Russians. There is believed to have been considerable exaggeration in the reports. The first account given of the affair was, that 40 persons, some of whom were said to be nobles and military men of rank, had been arrested. The original story was soon greatly embellished, and the Vienna public is now under the impression that the fortress of Cracow was to have been surrendered by its garrison to the Russians. It is asserted that some of the persons arrested are Russian agents, and it is not unlikely that such is the case. It was from the Prussian province of Posen that the Imperial authorities got the first hint that mischief was plotting at Cracow. As a measure of precaution the troops were kept in their barracks at Cracow for two or three days.

A Vienna telegram of the 3d says:

"The report that Austria is likely to send troops to the fortress of Belgrade has caused a panic here; but you may be sure that she will not do so, unless with the consent of the other parties to the Treaty of Paris."

The latest news from Servia is that the Skouptschina was about to send a deputation to Constantinople to request the Sultan to confirm the election of Prince MILOSCH. Russian influence and Russian gold are said to have brought about the deposition of Prince ALEXANDER and the election of MILOSCH. Order had been restored in Belgrade.

The guns of the Turkish fortress at Belgrade were double shotted, and on the opposite bank of the river Austrian artillery and 8,000 French troops were in readiness to act if a chance offered.

The Emperor of Russia has just given his sanction to a proposal, from the Governor of Siberia, for building a town, to be called Sophiisk, at Djal, on the right bank of the Amoor.

The Bombay mail of Dec. 9 arrived at Suez on the 21st, and the news is thus telegraphed:

The amnesty was slowly but surely thinning the ranks of the rebels, and there is good reason for believing that the whole country will be restored to peace, without much additional bloodshed.

On the 24th of November, a force commanded by Lord CLYDE in person, having marched 61 miles in 60 hours, completely defeated BAINIE MADHOO SING, and a large army of rebels, at Dundeca Klara, nearly opposite Futtehpore. The enemy was driven out of the dense jungle, and afterwards chased four miles by guns and cavalry. Their loss was enormous. Many were drowned in the Ganges. BAINIE MADHOO escaped down the River Oomrao, and SING fled towards the Cawnpore road. The rabble threw away their arms and fled to the steep ravines. BAINIE MADHOO is said to have reached Dooleemow Ghat, on the Ganges.

On the 28th of November the Commander-in-Chief arrived at Lucknow. The health of the British troops was said to be excellent.

On the 21st of November Gen. GRANT recrossed the Goomtee. The rebels, in considerable numbers, disputed the passage, but were forced to fly with great loss. Six of their guns were taken.

TANTIA TOPEE continued to avoid the ingenuity of his pursuers, and is said to have entered Guzerat.

Gen. JOHN JACOB, who played an important part during the war, died from an attack of brain fever.

The Bombay import market continued very active. Money was rather tight, and the Bank had raised its rate of discount one per cent. Cotton and Oil seeds were lower.

Freights were declining. Exchange—Bank rates 2s. 0¾d.

The mails reached London on the 4th, and the American portion of it was brought out by the *City of Washington*.

The letters and papers add little of interest to the above telegram. A small insurrection had occurred at Burmah. It was reported by telegraph from Agra, that NENA SAHIB had succeeded with a considerable force in crossing the Ganges between Futteghur and Cawnpore.

The steamer *Emeu*, with the Australian mails, dated Sydney, Nov. 11, and Melbourne Nov. 16, and £60,000 in gold, arrived at Suez Dec. 21.

Trade, especially import, was very dull at Melbourne. Exchange, for 60 days' sight, was at par.

The electric telegraph was in operation between Melbourne, Sydney and Adelaide.

The following ships had sailed from Melbourne for England: Oct. 27, *Blackwall*, for London, with 80,589 ounces; Nov. 7, the *Donald McKay*, for Liverpool, with 34,396 ounces; Nov. 14, the *Swiftsure*, for London, with 84,775 ounces.

The second reading of the Chinese Emigration bill had been rejected by the Upper House of New South Wales.

The receipts of wool at Sydney were light. Buyers were cautious and prices uncertain. Tallow was firm.

The mails reached England on the 4th, and the American portion has been brought out per *City of Washington*.

The Brazilian Mail steamer, with dates from Rio de Janeiro to Dec. 11, had reached Lisbon. There is no political news of importance. Coffee at Rio was dealt in at 4,700 to 4,800 reis for good first. Stock 100,000 bags. Exchange on London 26⅞ to 27.

THE COMING EUROPEAN WAR.

Signals of a Conflict Between France and Austria on the Italian Question—Sentiments of the Press—Symptoms of Revolt in Italy—Preparations of Sardinia.

The usual levee was held at the Tuileries on New-Year's Day. The Diplomatic Corps and all the great functionaries were in attendance, and during the presentations an event occurred which occasioned quite a panic on the Paris Bourse, and a heavy fall in the funds at London and elsewhere. The Paris correspondent of the London *Times*, writing on the evening of the 1st inst., says:

"I have just heard that during the levee to-day, the Emperor told the Austrian Minister HUBNER, that he regretted their relations (*rapports*) was so bad, but that his personal sentiments for the Emperor of Austria were the same as ever. I may add, that a rumor circulates (but for the truth of which I do not vouch) that Marshal VAILLANT, Minister of War, went up subsequently to HUBNER, and said to him 'I suppose I must not give you my hand after that.'"

The same correspondent, writing on the following day, says:

"The few words addressed by the Emperor to M. HUBNER, the Austrian Minister, during the reception of yesterday, and which I communicated in a postscript, are, I find, literally correct. Tney were spoken with a more emphatic tone of voice and animated gesture than the Emperor generally employs, and reminded some of the listeners of a scene between the First Consul and the English Ambassador of that day, previous to the rupture of the Treaty of Amiens. They are commented upon in various ways in all circles where politics are the topic, and I learn that in the higher financial regions where they are known they have produced an effect which it is difficult to exaggerate. I will not indulge in speculation as to what they portend. It is well known that the Emperor keeps the greatest guard over himself, and never allows an unguarded expression to reveal his real thoughts, but it is certain that on this occasion he betrayed an excitement which could not pass unnoticed by the diplomatic corps. If the Bourse were open to-day I have no doubt that the effect would be severely felt. I think it right to add a few words of explanation on so unusual an occurrence. For the last two or three months negotiations have been going on between Austria and France on the subject of Italy. The Emperor expresses himself very anxious that reforms should be introduced there, and particularly in the Roman States. The Austrian Government has been urged to use its influence with the Pope and the King of Naples for that purpose, and the Emperor NAPOLEON has, I am assured, agreed to the withdrawal of the French troops from Rome on condition that the Austrians should also evacuate the places they hold. On both these points the greatest opposition is met from Austria, though it is a fact beyond dispute that the Italians are more discontented than ever with their rulers: more inflamed than ever with hatred against Austria, which no merits of her representative or her generals will ever mitigate; and as ready as ever to rise against those they look upon as their tyrants. Whatever be the real motives of the Emperor NAPOLEON, whether he finds that the continued occupation of Rome exposes him to odium on the part of the Italians, or from whatever other views,—he is fully aware of this exasperated feeling, and of the consequencies which may follow, and which, perhaps, he would wish to prevent. In the midst of all this comes the Servian complication, and the probability of an Austrian occupation there also. This, it appears, the Emperor NAPOLEON most decided sets his face against. He will listen to no occupation except a joint one, of Servia, and under the authority of the Powers who signed the Treaty of Paris. We have every day new accounts of the effervescence that prevails in Italy, and the sympathy which Sardinia shows to the discontented, as well as of what is passing in Servia. All this has produced its effect on the Emperor's mind; and thus, notwithstanding his habitual reserve, he could not but show it yesterday, when the representative of Austria stood before him. This, I think, you will find pretty nearly the true state of the case. The feeling against Austria is very bitter, and I cannot say it is undeserved. Whether it will go the length which all seem to apprehend I cannot say."

On Monday, the 3d, there was quite a panic on the Bourse, the decline in the funds being equal to fully one per cent.

The Paris *Patrie* alluding to the report in the Bourse to the effect that dissensions exist between France and Austria, says:

"We are authorized to state that no new circumstance justifies the rumor in question."

The Paris *Constitutionnel* of the 4th contains textually the words the Emperor addressed to M. HUBNER on the 1st. The Emperor said:

"I regret that our relations with your Government are not so good as they were, but I request you to tell the Emperor that my personal feelings for him have not changed."

M. HUBNER, it appears, was not the only member of the diplomatic body who was snubbed at the Imperial *levee* at the Tuileries on Saturday. The Papal Nuncio left the *levée* disconcerted at the coldness of the reception he met with from the Emperor—a fact which harmonizes with the reports that His Imperial Majesty has been baffled and opposed in his Italian policy by Austria and the Pope, and that the latter has become the obedient friend of FRANZ JOSEPH.

The *Morning Chronicle*, in a short conspicuous leader, says that

"The French Government have limited their demands upon that of Austria to requiring the fulfilment of the promises held out to Italy in the protocols of the Congress of Paris. There is no immediate cause for alarm, because it cannot be anticipated that Austria will endanger the peace of Italy by opposing reasonable and just demands, and which have been sanctioned by a European Congress."

The London *Times*, in a leader, states its opinion that the Italian question has reached a crisis. Whether this crisis has been in any way hastened by the French Emperor for the purposes of his own ambition, may be uncertain; but that it has arrived, there is no doubt. On both sides there is an expectation that the ensuing Spring will bring forth some important event. In the rumors which have arisen no one knows whence, and spread no one knows how, during the last few weeks, there is a consistency which shows a basis of reality. In France it is witnessed that the Emperor will not be sorry to divert public attention by appearing as the champion of Italy against his uncle's old foes. In Piedmont the greatest excitement prevails. In Lombardy the Italians refuse conciliation, and preserve their attitude of hostility, and openly talk of the day of vengeance which draws nigh. Unless means be taken to preserve the peace of Europe, a collision must some day take place between Austria and Piedmont. Austria has never recognized France as an Italian Power, and even now looks angrily at the occupation of Rome. Vienna has therefore refused to join in any alliance of reform with NAPOLEON in Italy. This decision was the cause of the outbreak of New-Year day, which has caused such uneasiness throughout Europe. At the first glance every man must be disposed to condemn Austria, but the rejection of the Emperor's offers by Austria is no doubt the result of a feeling that the French Emperor's coöperation would not be sincere and friendly. The *Times* trusts there will be no tampering with the peace of Europe. The world has had enough of French armies of liberation, and Lombardy would gain nothing by exchanging the despotism which reigns at Milan for that which is entnroned in Paris. Nor is there any necessity for foreign interference if Italy be, as her friends allege, fit for self-government, and ready to unite in a unanimous effort for independence. Sardinia has a noble army as a nucleus for Italian patriotism. There are 24,000,000 of Italians, and at the utmost 100,000 Austrian soldiers. If the Italians be really worthy to succeed to the ancient dominion of the Cæsars, they have ample means in their own hands. England and France may promise at any rate to prevent the interference of any non-Italian power in the struggle, so that Italy more than Hungary may not, after having worsted her traditionary enemy, have to succumb in an unequal struggle with a new antagonist.

The *Daily News* writes as follows: "The partizans of legitimacy and of the *status quo* are moving heaven and earth to dissuade the nephew of NAPOLEON from crossing the Alps. With the exception of Russia, which has her own resentments to wreak, and her own ulterior projects to promote, all the leading Cabinets of Europe are busily engaged in spinning a huge spider's web of cajolery in which they hope to catch his *parvum* Majesty. We only hope that our own Government may not commit itself too far for timely extrication and retreat from this unworthy work. Lord DERBY can never be told too often that England will have none of it. Any accident may set the Italian peninsula on fire from one end to the other; and in such an event the King of Sardinia has no choice but to head the movement or be overwhelmed by it. To expect NAPOLEON III. to stand by unmoved under such circumstances is mere fatuity. He may not, either publicly or furtively, take any step to precipitate the crisis; he may possibly think it a fine stroke of policy even to propose not to do so, and if he promises he may keep his word. But he is no more answerable for what may happen in Italy than he is for the change of the weather; and when the critical hour arrives he will naturally declare himself freed from obligations whose whole basis will have been changed. If, in the sequel, England desires to exercise any moral or material influence for good, her duty and policy now are to abstain rigorously and impartially from all participation, either in aggressive or defensive plottings. We do not choose to go warfaring in equally bad political company against it.

The *Times* has also a leader on the miserable condition of the Papal States, and says that, unless it is misinformed, France and Austria are now entirely at variance on the course to be pursued in the States of the Church—the French urging the withdrawal both of their own and the Austrian garrisons, if the Pope retuses the reforms in his administration recommended for his adoption, and the Austrians expressing their determination to support the Pope under every contingency. No less could, indeed, be expected from the Power which has so lately concluded a concordat with the Holy See; but such a course is likely to have an important bearing, not only upon the petty politics of Rome and the intrigues of Cardinals, but upon the peace of Europe and the destinies of the world.

The effect of these warlike discussions and rumors upon the money market will be found by reference to our financial intelligence.

In Italy the utmost excitement and disquiet prevail. A reliable correspondent writes, Dec. 27:

"The city of Milan was yesterday the theatre of a rather serious contest between the crowd and the Austrian soldiery. Eye-witnesses relate the origin of it in the following way: An Austrian soldier was lounging in the Court of the Porta Fornarina, smoking his cigar, when some individuals approached, demanding that he should cease smoking. He refused, on which one of them gave him a violent box on the ear. The soldier immediately threw himself upon his assailants, and called his comrades to his assistance, who came running with swords drawn. But the mob likewise arrived quickly from all sides, and their numbers were soon far greater than those of the soldiers. These were completely surrounded by a close crowd, and thus were in a situation which, in Italy, must be looked upon as peculiarly uncomfortable, where the dagger makes its appearance wherever the crowd is sufficiently dense to conceal the hand that delivers the stroke. The soldiers were, however, saved by a patrol coming up and charging the crowd with fixed bayonets. The people then began to tear up the pavement and throw the stones at the soldiers, who, by order of the commanding sergeant, to avoid the effusion of blood, withdrew into the interior of a neighboring church. Similar disturbances took place simultaneously in other parts of Milan, and the people, in a state of excitement, filled the streets until late in the evening. This morning, news reached Milan, that at Pavia an attempt was made to set fire to the police-barracks. Nor is the aspect of Milan itself, to-day, much more reassuring. Everybody who may intend to visit the theatre, is threatened with having boiling water thrown on him. Printed papers are slipped into your hand requiring you to abstain from any kind of public amusement. Cries have been uttered before the Archduke's palace, inviting him to take his leave, as no good could accrue to him from staying any longer in Italy. The lower orders are all convinced that in spring "the Piedmontese will come."

The same writer on the 28th, says:

"The news from Pavia grows in importance. All the students, except those who belong to the town itself, have received orders to quit it, and not to return until permitted. The state of siege has not expressly been declared, but it is a fact. At 8 o'clock everybody is at home. At Milan, the 18th of March, the anniversary of the revolution in 1848, has become a kind of watchword among the lower orders. Nothing of importance has passed to-day."

The Turin correspondent of the *Times*, writing on the 29th ult., says:

"At Milan, on the 26th December, the theatre of La Scala opened, and the Archduke and Archduchess were there. On their arrival a number of the spectators would have left the theatre, but they found the doors incumbered by a throng of policemen, agents, *mouchards*, of various categories, who, without using violence, opposed, by their compact mass, an effectual passive resistance to the exit of the malcontents. Thereupon the latter returned into the house, and testified their dissatisfaction by hissing the performance. The next night the same opera (which is by a Piedmontese composer) was given again, and very well received. The latest acounts from Lombardy are to the effect that the discontent is as violent as ever, and that the concession made by reducing the number of conscripts to be called under arms next month has had no effect whatever in mollifying the people."

The Vienna correspondent of the *Times* says: "The army in the Lombardo-Venetian Kingdom has been reinforced by four regiments, and all the men who were on leave of absence have returned to their posts."

The Turin correspondent of the London *News* writes, Dec. 28:

"There is no relaxation here in those preparations which seem to indicate the likelihood and proximity of war. Besides some extraordinary efforts for supplying the army with clothes and other requisites, the workshops of the military arsenal are busy getting ready some new field-batteries.

"The day before yesterday General GARIBALDI was summoned from Nice to Turin by a telegraphic message. You are aware that this retired officer enjoys some celebrity on account of his military deeds in Spanish America, but much more for the fine defence of Rome in 1848 against the French, in which exploit he was the chief performer. His principal talent, however, consists in the training and management of guerilla troops. Having long ago broken off all connection with the party and tenets of MAZZINI, he has given several proofs of attachment to the Sardinian Government, and being himself a man of action, as the phrase goes, this sudden call to Turin is not devoid of interest. It has come to my knowledge that he was questioned upon two points. First, how, in case of a war he would set to work to organize and mobilize a national guard! Secondly, how and in what space of time he could raise bodies of volunteers, so as to have ten thousand men ready for the field? GARIBALDI has already returned to Nice, where he usually resides, and where he will wait for fresh orders. I think I am likewise correctly informed respecting another very significant circumstance. Yesterday the banker FRANCHETTI, a son-in-law of one of the ROTHSCHILDS, I do not know precisely which, signed in the name of that house a contract—a conditional one, I believe—for the purchase of the Sardinian railways belonging to the Government.

From the Manchester Guardian, Jan. 5.

We quoted yesterday a statement of the correspondent of the *Times* at Paris, to the effect that, at the Imperial *levee* of Saturday last, the Emperor of the French addressed the Austrian Ambassador in a somewhat unusual style, expressing his regret that the relations between the two countries were so bad, but assuring him, in courteous phrase, that his personal sentiments towards his brother of Austria remained the same as ever. The air and tone of the speaker are said to have recalled to the spectators the scene between the First NAPOLEON and Lord WHITWORTH, on he eve of the renewal of war between England and France. Two important facts are since added, both worthy of attention. In the first place, since the excitement caused by the news of the Emperor's words had produced a marked effect on the Bourse, the Government has thought it necessary or advisable to publish in the semi-official *Constitutionnel* a formal explanation. It appears that LOUIS NAPOLEON spoke of the relations between France and Austria not as being "bad," but as "not so good as they had been." The substantial truth of the report is acknowledged by this trivial correction in the columns of a journal which bears nearly the same relation to the present Government of France that an evening cotemporary was understood to occupy towards the Ministry of Lord PALMERSTON. And it is indicated further by such a formal acknowledgment that the Emperor is desirous that all France should hear what he says;—should understand that he is not on the best possible terms with Austria; and that he has spoken his mind to her Ambassador with what in diplomatic society may be considered remarkable plainness of speech. And it is further said that on the same occasion the Papal Nuncio left the presence much disconcerted at the reception he had met with from his master's too powerful protector. Symptoms of this kind are more powerful than straws which show the direction of the wind; they are indications of a lowering tempest, which may indeed pass away, but which is quite as likely to burst over our heads in the midst of apparent calm and fancied security.

In the peculiar position occupied by the present master of France, it is difficult for the occupant, and impossible for others, to foresee to what steps he may at any moment be driven. The necessities of the situation are as uncertain as they are imperative. We cannot, therefore, pretend to foretell the course which, even during the next six months, LOUIS NAPOLEON may find it advisable to pursue. We are quite sure that he will act principally, if not solely, with a view to his own personal security and advantage, as distinct alike from the interests of France and the requirements of Europe. We know that his first thought will and must be, as it has ever been, how to strengthen his throne and lay the foundation of his dynasty; how to rivet more firmly the present fetters of France. But it is impossible to predict with certainty what line of policy he may deem most conducive to this end. There are, however, some obvious reasons which may incline him to a warlike course. He has no hold on the affections of the nation: he is bitterly hated by the educated classes; he is exposed to the risks of an insurrection, if ever the Republican Party shall again be able to make head against him; he has no merits and no claims to fall back upon; and his ascendancy is, therefore, upheld solely by that brute force which is represented by an army of 400,000 men. He rules by the sword, in a word; and so ruling, may well doubt whether it be not most unsafe for him to let the sword rust in its sheath. In time of peace the army is idle, discontented, troublesome, and perhaps dangerous. It has time to think; and its thoughts might possibly take a direction that would be exceedingly inconvenient to a throne which rests only on its bayonets. In time of war, the army is united, loyal, and enthusiastic; successful war would bring it back flushed with triumph, and devoted to the Sovereign in whose cause it had conquered. All danger of military discontent and disaffection is suspended at least during the continuance of war; and some who have opportunities of judging believe that this danger is at present much greater than is generally supposed. In order then, to maintain the loyalty and efficiency of the army, and to secure himself against the worst peril that can threaten him, it is possible that the Emperor may seek cause of war abroad.

But there is a further advantage to the ruler of such a people as the French in the existence of a foreign war. Their national pride is intense; it is deeply interested in the maintenance of their military reputation; and they care perhaps more for influence and fame abroad than for liberty and good government at home. In time of war, the Emperor will be to them, as during the late struggle he was to England, the representative of France; and he will probably be safe for the time against intestine conspiracies and civil opposition. Also, while he is engaged in hostilities with Austria, he may hope for a respite from the vengeance which has so often threatened his life for his complicity in her oppression of Italy. Without intending to confer a single benefit on the Italians, he may free himself from all danger in that quarter by declaring war on their bitterest and most hated enemy. If the tyrant of Rome should appear as the liberator of Milan, he will probably be not merely safe but popular in Italy. In this way too will a state of war be to him a state of comparative security; security against disaffection at home and plots abroad, as well as against the possibility of military treason. It will, therefore, not greatly surprise us if LOUIS NAPOLEON should not find cause of quarrel with Austria, before many months have passed away; and if a collision either on the Ticino or in the Roman States should sound the alarm of another war, before the new year has passed away.

THE POLICE OF THE SEAS.

The Right of Search—The Affair of the Washington—Central-American Politics—Views of the British Press.

From the London Times, Jan. 4.

The Congress of the United States, by a very convenient arrangement, meets two months before the Parliament of the United Kingdom. We say by a convenient arrangement, because Congress is thus enabled to do justice to the annual crop of grievances against Great Britain, and the English Government has the opportunity of appeasing the periodical outburst of Transatlantic wrath before our own representative institutions are brought into play. By virtue of this convenient arrangement, we are put in possession of information with regard to Central American affairs which we must otherwise have waited for till the beginning of February, and are thus in a position to judge how far we have merited those indignant comments which the American newspapers have directed against our alleged reassertion of the Rights of Visitation and Search in time of peace, which has followed immediately, they say, on their pretended surrender.

In the first place, we learn from a dispatch of Mr. DALLAS, corrected in some respects by Lord NAPIER that Sir WILLIAM GORE OUSELEY, whose presence in Central America has been the cause of so much discontent and cavil, has been employed in negotiating a treaty with Nicaragua, one of the objects of which was that surrender of the pro ectorate over the Mosquito Territory, so long regarded with dislike by the United States. Lord MALMESBURY further informed Mr. DALLAS that it was the intention of the British Government to protect Sir W. G. OUSELEY from being interrupted in his mission by the presence of WALKER and his fillibusters. Gen. Cass, it appears, considers the orders issued by the British Government for the protection of the Plenipotentiary as a violation of the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty. These orders were, that if the State of Nicaragua required, for its defence from fillibusters, the active intervention of military power, a British armed force was to land, seize them, and hand them over, if Americans, to their own Government, and, having done this, retire immediately. This intervention was only to be exercised during the time the diplomatic Representative of the British Government was in the country. Mr. DALLAS seems to fear that the English naval officers might, under such circumstances, become mere tools of the dominant party in Nicaragua, and seize as fillibusters whomsoever they chose to designate by that name. He maintains, also, that, although the British Government has no right to use force for the purpose of defending its diplomatic Representative, because such force would be an "occupation" within the meaning of the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty, no such difficulty would accrue from an armed intervention by the United States, in accordance with the President's Message, for the purpose of opening the route across the Isthmus,—that is, of placing it in permanent "occupation" of the United States. Lord MALMESBURY thinks both proceedings would be right—our protection of our Diplomatist and the American protection of the route. Mr. DALLAS thinks the American intervention would be right but ours wrong.

The objection comes with an ill grace at the time when we are actually engaged in an attempt to get rid of that Mosquito Protectorate which the United States contend is an "occupation" within the meaning of the Treaty. It is not reasonable to construe instructions to naval officers with the same strictness as if they were treaty stipulations, or to suppose that our officers will find any difficulty or require any assistance from the State of Nicaragua, in discovering who are the fillibusters whom they are required to seize, and more especially ungracious is this cavil when it is remembered that the object of the orders is to protect a British diplomatist engaged in negotiating a treaty in a sense agreeable to the United States from the lawless violence of American citizens, let loose upon the State with whom he is negotiating by the default of their own Government. If the President really wishes to get credit for a desire to put down that fillibustering spirit to which he gave too much countenance at the Conference of Ostend, he should, at any rate, abstain from throwing difficulties in the way of a friendly Government which, in discharging the duty of protecting its Minister, is driven to do for humanity and civilization that which the Government of the United States ought itself to have done.

Passing over matters of less consequence, we come to a correspondence carried on at San Juan del Norte between Commander MCINTOSH, of the United States ship *Roanoke*, and Capt. Sir WILLIAM ALDHAM, of her Majesty's ship *Valorous*. The American officer complains that the American steamer *Washington* was visited by two officers of the *Valorous* at San Juan del Norte, and that the American steamer *Catharine Maria* was visited in the Colorado River by Capt. WAINWRIGHT, of her Majesty's ship *Leopard*. Capt. WAINWRIGHT's offence seems to have been that he went on board the vessel, asked whether they had seen any fillibusters, and, being answered in the negative, immediately withdrew. This statement Commander MCINTOSH considered satisfactory. Sir WILLIAM ALDHAM's offence was of a deeper dye. Fifteen minutes after the *Washington* entered the harbor of San Juan two officers from the *Valorous* boarded her, and asked the following questions: "Where from?" "How many passengers have you?" "How many days out from New-York?" "Did you stop at any port on your way out?" "Are all your passengers American?" "Are they armed?" "Has your hold been examined by the American officers?" On this Commodore MCINTOSH observes that his instructions are most rigid in regard to the boarding, delaying, or examining American merchant vessels, and that he sees no distinction between fillibusters and Africans. Sir WILLIAM ALDHAM replies, that the vessel was in a port under the protection of Great Britain, that the visit was in accordance with established usage, and that the vessel, being at anchor, was put to no inconvenience by the inquiries. Commodore MCINTOSH denies that under the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty San Juan del Norte is under the protection of the British Crown, but expresses a belief that no offence was meant, and so the correspondence ends.

We confess it appears to us that the American Government and its officers are pushing matters very far indeed, and by no means responding to the frank and friendly manner in which the practice of Visitation and Search in time of peace has been by our Government entirely surrendered. The whole gravamen of Visitation and Search lay in the compulsory nature of the proceeding. To stop a vessel on the high seas, to compel her to produce her papers, and to submit to an examination of her cargo is *primâ facie* an invasion by one person of the rights of another, which nothing but the result,—that is, proof of the guilt of the person thus detained,—can justify. But to go on board a ship without an armed force on her arrival in a harbor, when, being at anchor, she undergoes no detention nor suffers any compulsion whatever, and then to ask a number of questions, whatever they be, and with whatever object they be put, with no attempt and no intention to compel an answer, cannot, we apprehend, without doing obvious violence to language, be considered as a Visitation or Search within the meaning affixed by the law of nations to these terms. It really seems to come to this,—that no English naval officer can go on board an American ship, however conciliatory his conduct, however unassuming his demeanor, however unwilling or unable he may be to apply compulsion, without giving to the United States a *casus belli* against this country.

From the London Saturday Review.

The Americans would gain in the estimation of foreigners if they thought fit to intrust their public affairs to the conduct of gentlemen; yet vulgar bluster and unprincipled professions, put forward for electioneering purposes, furnish no ground whatever for international quarrels. Mr. BUCHANAN prepared the way for his election by advertising his desire for the annexation of Cuba, and it is not surprising that Mr. DOUGLAS, who aspires to succeed him in the Presidency, should proclaim the expediency of acquiring Central America, because it is half way to California. Within a week from the delivery of a pacific Message, the official organ of the Administration at Washington reproduces the stereotyped threat of hostilities against England, and the journals of New-York open their expansive columns to the absurdest narratives of supposed encroachments by English officers on the rights of the American flag. The offensive language of the orators and journalists of the Union is certainly annoying, and it may at any time encourage some reckless candidate for popularity to commit acts of violence for the purpose of involving the two countries in war; but in the meantime it is unnecessary for England to respond to a hackneyed verbal challenge. The public opinion of the United States precisely resembles the youthful conceit which has never been exposed to the wholesome correction of thrashings at school or of ridicule at college, and in their dealings with the touchy republicans English ministers must pay the penalty which was long since incurred through the imbecility of Lord NORTH and the carelessness of Lord LIVERPOOL and Lord CASTLEREAGH. The first American war was like the contest of a drunken prizefighter with an athletic but awkward plowboy. The records of the struggle prove that it was almost impossible to avoid defeating the feeble resistance of the insurgents; yet the Ministry, the Opposition, and the generals who authored that singular episode of English history, contrived by their failure to achieve an unparalleled triumph of ineptitude. The people of the United States naturally attributed to their own military prowess the credit which was in some degree due to the prudent daring of their founders; and when, 40 years later, they engaged in war with England during the height of the great contest with NAPOLEON, their national vanity converted the contemptuous negligence of their enemy into a proof of their own irresistible strength. Having never engaged in a serious war against any great Power, and having no equals on their own continent to inforce the rules of good neighborhood, the Americans have some excuse for their ostentatious arrogance, and for their disregard of international law. English statesmen best consult the dignity of their country by avoiding all just causes of quarrel and by closing their ears to ignorant vituperation. The enlistment of an army and the equipment of a fleet would be a more serious ground for alarm than gasconading declamations in the Senate or official manifestoes in the Washington *Union*. Until the American Government prepares for war, a reasonable confidence may be placed in even its faintest professions of a desire for peace. The present clamor seems more than ordinarily destitute of foundation. * * *

The dislike of the United States to the presence of numerous and active foreign cruisers in the Caribbean Sea will be perfectly intelligible to those who remember that England also has had dealings with weaker and less civilized neighbors. A French or American fleet off Rangoon would have been regarded with little favor at Calcutta on the eve of the conquest of Pegu, nor would it at this moment be satisfactory to find that Nepaul was attempting to enter into diplomatic relations with European Powers. The Affghan war was precipitated through a sudden alarm at the presence of SIMONITCH at Herat, and at the secret intrigues of NICOVITCH at Cabul and Candahar. It is natural that a great empire should assume a certain monopoly of influence over the inferior races in its immediate neighborhood; and a wise policy would dictate the abandonment of Central American affairs to the government which regards them with the most active interest. If the States were still provinces connected by a nominal union with Great Britain, it is idle to suppose that the extension of the national dominion in America would be unpopular in England. The great Federal Republic inherits the rights and propensities of the Thirteen Colonies, and the projected incroachments on Central America correspond to the enterprises against Spain of which the moribund Mosquito Protectorate is a relic and reminiscene. The seizure of WALKER and his accomplices by any English officer would be a most untoward and embarrassing success. The men may be pirates by legal definition, but in fact they are only reckless adventurers, and their crime is an offence to their own country or to Nicaragua, rather than an outrage against the general law of nations. The crew of the vessel which has sailed from Mobile are somewhat less guilty than NICOTERA and his comrades, and their seizure is as little the business of an English man-of-war as the capture of the *Cagliari*. As judges say on the bench, cases now and then arise in which it is necessary to exercise a little common sense, and the Government will be well advised in regarding the affairs of Central America with exclusive reference to their own duties, and to the interest of the country.

From the London Star.

If England can successfully cut away the objections of the United States to the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, she will achieve much; and whatever may be the result of the attempt, the Administration of Lord DERBY deserves high credit for undertaking it. What the American Government wants, however, is the surrender pure and simple. If these treaties now in contemplation with the native States impose conditions involving the continuance of any right of intermixing by England in Central American affairs, the Cabinet of Washington will hold the surrender to be one only in name. If, in ceding the Bay Islands to Honduras, England stipulates—as was done in the abortive Clarendon-Dallas Treaty, that Slavery shall never be established in them, the Cabinet of Washington will hold such a treaty to be null, and the question will be more complicated than ever. Nothing short of an unconditional surrender will satisfy the objections held by the United States, and make the obligations of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty binding upon them. This should be the object of England, for it is easy to perceive that it is under these obligations, as they affect the United States, the American statesmen feel uncomfortable. If they had no pretext on which to abrogate the treaty, their hands are for ever tied up by it from pushing southwards over the Isthmus either the sovereignty or the protection of the United States. We are far from believing that it is in the power of treaties or conventions of any kind to counteract for any length of time a permanent and growing natural tendency, such as is obvious in the United States, to absorb the weak nations in her vicinity; nor would it be desirable, perhaps, even if it were possible. But immediate causes of misunderstanding, or hostility, may be removed by the course which we are glad to believe our present Government has taken, and the onus besides will be thrown off our shoulders on to those of the American people.

From the Manchester Guardian, Jan. 5.

The American, as is usually the case in these squabbles about apparently insignificant questions of etiquette, has carried his point; and till that settlement is made, of which Lord MALMESBURY speaks, and one of the objects of which is "to terminate the Mosquito Protectorate," our officers in the Gulf of Mexico will be placed in the unpleasant predicament of having laid claim to a right which they dare not exercise. It is clear that the Americans have a great advantage over us in these frequent dissensions, because they act in accordance with a settled policy. Their principle is, that no European nation ought to be allowed to assume any powers in regulating the affairs of Central America; and this principle they steadily carry out, regardless of consequences. In Mexico, for instance, General Cass proclaims, in terms that are almost insolent, the determination of the United States not to allow Spain to interfere for the protection of her outraged and persecuted subjects. But, when an American citizen is overtaxed by the Government of the day in the Capital of that distracted country, the Secretary of State at once orders the United States Minister at Mexico to strike his flag, retire with his legation, and Congress is recommended to appropriate two Mexican Provinces as a material guarantee for future compensation when order is restored throughout the land. Similarly, when there is talk of opening an Isthmian route through Nicaragua, the United states Government assumes, as a matter of course, that its troops will be allowed to enter the country to keep the line of transit free from interruption by marauders. But, when Sir W. G. OUSELEY goes to Central America to negotiate a treaty which is to be regarded by all parties as a final arrangement, and when, in order that he may accomplish his work speedily, it is proposed that British troops shall land, if necessary, to prevent the Nicaraguan Government from being upset by foreign invaders, the United States Government exclaims that this cannot be permitted, for it would be an infraction of the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty. It is vain for Lord MALMESBURY to protest that, if the intercepted fillibusters are found to be citizens of the United States, they will be handed over to the nearest authority of their own nation. Mr. DALLAS, speaking on behalf of his Government, says, in effect, it will do its utmost to put down the fillibusters, but will suffer no one else to do so. And to this, also, is the meaning of Commodore M'INTOSH's conduct. No doubt that officer cared little whether the *Washington* had been unjustifiably searched or not; he was glad of the pretext that he might deny the right of the British to the Musquito Protectorate, and announce that England must not interfere with fillibusters, either while they are on board American vessels, or after they have landed on the American Continent. Such is the policy of the United States. It is, in truth, the Monroe doctrine boldly carried into practice; with this corollary, that the United States shall have supreme dominion over those "independent" States from which Europeans are to be jealously excluded. And what is the policy of England? At present, our Foreign Secretary seems to have no very clear idea what he ought to do, and it is exceedingly probable he will end by conceding to the United States all their demands.

From the London Examiner.

What is the right of search but the passport system of the sea? Well, but the claim of search has been abandoned, and all that is asked of the Americans is some means of identifying the vessel with the flag she carries. What is this, however, still, but the passport system of the sea? Will you let a boat come alongside and ask civilly for the ship's papers? asks England. No, replies the United States, our vessels must be free to traverse the seas without let or hindrance. And we believe we must confess America to be more in the right than our prejudices prepare us to admit. All our arguments for identification of the nationality with the flag are precisely the arguments used in defence of the continental passport system. We advocate a Police for the seas analogous to the French and Austrian Police for the land. We want to know who is who at sea. We hold it desirable that our naval *gendarme* should have power to ask all mercantile vessels the question, Who are you, and what are you? The Americans claim for ships at sea the same freedom of passing without question or interruption as of men on land, and maintain that the evil of an occasional abuse of the flag is less than that of the frequent interruption of vessels which would result from the inquiry proposed. It must be borne in mind that a ship has something of a corporate character, and how does a man relish being stopped with the question, Who are you, and show that you are not a thief? But now are piracy and Slave-dealing to be discovered and prevented, if no inquiries can be made to ascertain whether vessels are entitled to the colors they show? How is the thief or cut-throat discovered on land? The capture is generally made at the risk of the officer, if there be error, but how seldom does error occur. And the practiced naval officer is not less shrewd than the detective in discovering the signs and tokens of a guilty traffic. We do not, then, believe that much will be lost by the abandonment of the right of search, or of visits of inquiry: but whatever may be the value of these things, certain it is that we must submit to do as best we may without them, as other nations will not consent to a stricter sea policy, and we cannot go to war with all the maritime world in order to put down the slave-trade. It is not agreeable to the national pride to surrender any power or pretension once asserted, but so it must be. Time was when the foreigner in our waters was compelled to lower his foretopsail in homage to the British flag. That time-honored usage we were obliged to abandon. The right of search followed, and now is denied the request to see the ship's title to her flag.

American Relations with Mexico.

From the London Times City Article, Jan. 3.

The advices from Mexico this afternoon confirm the worst accounts of the horrors in progress in that Republic, and reiterate the surprise already expressed at the total apathy of the British Government as respects the protection of either the personal or commercial interests of our people, which at least quadruple those of any other country. Our pecuniary claims alone range between 19 and 15 millions sterling, and the outrages on our merchants have far exceeded those which any of the conflicting chiefs have dared to

for French and best qualities of American; Red Western, 4s. 6d.@6s. 6d.; White, 6s @6s. 6d.; Southern, 6s. 9d.@7s. 6d. Corn in retail inquiry at an advance of 1s.; Mixed, 28s.@29s.; Yellow, 29s.@30.; White, 33s.@33s. 6d.

PROVISIONS—Beef continues very slow, and buyers daily get the advantage. Pork dull, but unchanged in value. Bacon—No sales of American. Lard in retail request at 56s., the principal holders still keeping out of the market. Tallow steady at 52s. for Butchers' Association.

PRODUCE—Common Resin continues scarce and firm at 5s. 2d.@5s. 3d.; other kinds neglected. Bark slow at 8s. 9d.@9s. for Philadelphia, and 6s. 6d. for Baltimore. Clover Seed quiet and nominal at 51s.@52s. Nothing doing in Timothy. Sugars quiet but steady. Coffee—Sales unimportant. Rice quiet; small sales of Carolina at 18s. 6d. Ashes steady but quiet at 29s. for Pots, and 32s. for Pearls. Linseed Oil selling at 30s. Spirits of Turpentine quiet at 38s. 6d.@39s.

London Markets.

BREADSTUFFS firm and WHEAT 1s.@2s. dearer. SUGAR firm at full prices for West Indian. Benares 6d. @1s. lower. COFFEE in brisk demand at an advance of 1s. for Ceylon. TEA firm; sellers of Congo at 11d. for cash. RICE 6d.@1s. cheaper. TALLOW quiet at 51s. 6d.@51s. 9d. LINSEED OIL 30s.@30s. 3d. Scotch PIG IRON 54s. 3d.@54s. 6d.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDAR—THURSDAY, JAN. 20.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT.—Nos. 92, 48, 108, 109, 41, 83, 95, 96, 64, 65, 69, 71, 72.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—*Part I.*—Nos. 407, 409, 413, 417, 419. 423, 429, 433, 435, 437, 439, 441, 443, 445, 447, 451, 453, 455, 457, 459. *Part II.*—Nos. 132, 342, 478, 482, 484, 488, 490, 494, 496, 498, 502, 506, 508, 510, 512, 514, 516.

SPECIAL TERM—Nos. 2, 97, 123, 131, 167, 168, 169, 172, 175 181, 182, 66, 70, 74, 83, 11, 108, 106, 184, 185.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.—Same as yesterday.

COMMON PLEAS.—*Part I.*—Nos. 21 to 25, 27 to 32, 34, 36, 38 to 44. *Part II.*—Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4 to 19.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—JAN. 19.

Before Judge Ingersoll.

COLLECTOR'S SUIT—FORM OF PROTEST.

J. W. Shulten et al. vs. *Hugh Maxwell.*—This was an action brought to recover back duties and penalty exacted by the defendant as Collector of this Port, upon an importation of flannels by the plaintiffs. A verdict was taken for the plaintiffs, subject to the opinion of the Court on a case which was brought on for argument this morning. The only question was as to the regularity of the protest, which was claimed by defendant's counsel to be invalid, because it was signed, not by the plaintiffs themselves, but by an agent of theirs in their name. It also said that the plaintiffs protested "against paying 30 per cent. duty on the article of flannels specified in the entry, believing it should pay but 25 per cent.," and defendant's counsel claimed that it should have set forth the reason why it should pay but 25 per cent. on both these points, and ordered judgment for the plaintiffs on the verdict.

For plaintiffs, Mr. Griswold. For defendant, Mr. Hunt.

THE BROOKLYN COUNTERFEITERS—AFFIDAVIT.

In the case of Amelia Edwards, convicted of counterfeiting, affidavits having been presented to Judge INGERSOLL to show that she was the wife of Edward Edwards, and therefore ought not to have been convicted, Judge INGERSOLL directed the parties who made the affidavits to appear before him for examination as to the facts. On their being examined, their statements were by no means as strong as the affidavits had been, their knowledge being of the slightest, and derived in great part from the statements of the woman herself, since her arrest. The Judge directed the affidavits to be filed, and ordered the woman to be brought up for sentence to-morrow morning.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—JAN. 19.

Before Justice Davies.

Caroline Goff vs. *Orange M. Ballard et al.*—Judgment for plaintiff with costs. In case the same is not paid a Receiver must be appointed, and defendants directed to convey the premises. Said Receiver to be authorized to sell the same, and out of the proceeds pay the plaintiff's judgment.

Robert Shields vs. *William V. Brady.*—Judgment for defendant in the sum of $190 and interest from March 22, 1858, and costs of suit.

Robert Laton vs. *Alanson H. Chase et al.*—Judgment for plaintiff, declaring him entitled to a specific performance of the contract, defendants to pay amount of purchase money in twenty days after entry of judgment, and $100, &c., in accordance with opinion.

John Stevenson vs. *John B. Buxton.*—Referee to be appointed to ascertain plaintiff's damages by reason of refusal of defendant to comply with contract. On his report a judgment to be entered, that he pay the costs of this action, and specifically perform his contract. On defendant's failure to do so, plaintiff to have judgment against him for the amount so reported due, with costs of this action.

John M. Martin vs. *Cornelius Kanouse.*—Judgment for plaintiff, with costs.

Before Justice Sutherland.

The People, ex rel. Henry Rohner vs. *The Warden of the City Prison.*—This is the case of the Austrian bank-note forgers, whose discharge was moved on the ground that the facts charged did not amount to forgery, as reported in the TIMES a few days since. The Judge ordered that the *habeas corpus* be discharged, and the prisoner be remitted back to the custody of the Warden of the City Prison.

Before Justice Roosevelt.

Henry vs. *Bloodgood.*—In this case the presiding Justice remarked, this morning, that he had noticed, in one of the morning papers, a criticism on the decision rendered by him a few days since in the cause. It was proper that he should say that the criticism in question was founded on an erroneous report of the decision. The *pro forma* decision rendered by him was not based on any such grounds as were stated in the report referred to. The present case was distinguishable from the one passed upon by the Court of Appeals. In that case (Yale *vs.* Dederer) it was shown that the wife signed the note merely as *surety for her husband.* In the present case (Henry *vs.* Bloodgood) the liability was contracted at her own instance and for her own separate use; to provide a suitable domicil for herself and family, the title of which was to be taken in her own and not her husband's name, and to be paid for not out of his, but out of her separate means.

Wholesale Produce Markets.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Jan. 19, 1859.

Commission Sales of Produce for the week ending Jan. 19, 1859, prepared for THE NEW-YORK TIMES by PINNEY & JOHNSON, Produce Commission Merchants, No. 231 Fulton-street.

BUTTER.

Aside from a demand for shipment, the market has been very quiet, though not more so than is usual at this period of the year. Fine Butter is held more firmly, and better prices and a more lively trade is anticipated next month. The receipts of Roll Butter has not been equal to the demand. We would advise merchants instead of packing their store Butter, to send it in Rolls. If sweet and in good order it will pay much better. We quote:

	₱ lb.		₱ lb.
Orange County	26@28	Welsh, tubs	18@25
Fine State d'y, f'ns.	24@26	Ohio	11@18
Fine State, fr'sh t'bs	24@27	Illinois and Wiscon.	13@20
Fair State, firkins	20@23	Roll Butter, State	18@21½
Fair State, tubs	20@22½	Roll Butter, West'n	15@21

CHEESE.

Is firmly held at our quotations, but no sales of importance has transpired. We quote:

Prime State, ₱ lb.	9½@9¾	English Dairy, ₱ lb.	10@12
Fair State, ₱ lb.	8½@9¼	Pine Apple, ₱ lb.	10@13

EGGS.

The Egg Market is decidedly flat, and prices have declined beyond all expectation. This is owing to the very small demand and the increased receipts. Dealers consider the decline temporary only. We quote:

Fresh Eggs, ₱ doz. 20@22 | Lime Eggs, ₱ doz. 20@21

FRUITS.

The speculative demand for Dried Apples has ceased, and dealers buy less freely, at 9½c.@10c. ₱ lb.; it requires a very choice Apple to bring the latter figure. The market seems on a pivot, and full as likely to go down as up. Shippers and dealers think there is no demand, abroad or at home, to warrant higher figures. Dried Peaches are scarce and active. Jersey Cherries will bring 28c. We made sales of Blackberries at 12c. Green Fruit has been very quiet, very few wish to buy, and holders of good sound fruit do not care to sell at present. The severe cold weather did less damage to stocks in store than was anticipated. Our quotations are for good sound fruit.

Dried Apples, State, ₱ lb.	9½@	10	
Dried Apples, Southern, ₱ lb.	8½@	9½	
Greenings, Western, ₱ bbl.	$3 75	@ 4	00
Spitzenbergs, ₱ bbl.	3 00	@ 3	50
Baldwins	—	@ 3	00
Newtown Pippins	3 00	@ 3	50
Dried Peaches, Southern, peeled, ₱ lb.	15	@	18
Dried Peaches, Southern, unpeeled.	8	@	9
Dried Plums, ₱ lb.	—	@	25
Dried Cherries, ₱ lb.	24	@	28
Dried Raspberries, ₱ lb.	18	@	22
Dried Blackberries, ₱ lb.	11	@	12
Cranberries, Eastern, ₱ bbl.	12 00	@18	00
Cranberries, Western, ₱ bbl.	5 00	@12	00

BEANS AND PEAS.

Any but a prime article is hardly salable. There has been a better demand for Marrow and Kidney Beans for shipment. But little is doing in Canada Peas. Black-eyed and Green Marrowfats are scarce and sell readily. We quote:

BEANS—MARROW.

	Per bushel.		Per bushel.
Small Pea.	$1 25 @$1 37½	Marrow	$1 75 @$2 00
Medium	1 12½@ —	Red	1 50 @ 1 75
Kidney	1 63 @ 1 75	China	1 87½@ 2 00

PEAS.

	Per bushel.		Per bushel.
Canada	95 @$1 10	Mar., gr'n	$1 75 @$2 00
Black-eyed	1 50 @ 1 62½	Mar., w'te	1 50 @ 1 62½
		Split	— @ 1 62½

HOPS.

For strictly choice Hops the inquiry is good, and sales are readily effected. Ordinary are difficult to dispose of at satisfactory figures. We quote:

	Per pound.		Per pound.
Prime	15 @18	Old Hops	3 @ 6
First sort, good	10 @12		

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR.

The receipts are fully equal to the demand, and dealers are very well stocked. Choice lots, in 50 lb. sacks, would bring 21s.@22s. ₱ 100 lbs. Fair quality, in bulk, $2 37½@$2 50 ₱ 100 lbs.

MEATS

Of all kinds are very dull and prices are lower than our quotations of last week. The market is full of Mutton. Lamb at this season is mostly mutton, and prices vary but little. We quote:

Beef sides, ₱ lb.	5c.@7½c.
Beef hind-quarters, ₱ lb.	7c.@9c.
Beef fore-quarters, ₱ lb.	4c.@6c.
Mutton carcases, ₱ lb.	4c.@7c.
Bear Meat, ₱ lb.	10c.@12c.

HOGS

Dressed Hogs are plenty. Heavy corn-fed are wanted, at our quotations:

Country-dressed light, ₱ lb.	7¼c.@7½c.
City-dressed light, ₱ lb.	7c.@7¼c.
Country-dressed, heavy	8c.

POULTRY.

The receipts have been fair, the demand moderate. Good Poultry has sold well, but shares the general depression. We quote:

	₱ lb.		₱ lb.
Turkeys, choice	11@12½	Ducks	10@13
Turkeys, ord.	7@ 9	Chickens, fine	10@12
Geese, fat	8@10	Fowls	7@ 9

HONEY.

The season is about over, and the demand very light. We quote:

	₱ lb.		₱ lb.
White Clover	18@22	Strained	10@12
Buckwheat	12@15		

BEESWAX

Is in good request at 32c.@34½c. ₱ lb.

HICKORY NUTS.

State and Jersey, ₱ bush $2@$2 50

SEEDS.

Bright Clean Clover is in active demand at 9½c.@10c. ₱ lb. Timothy is in ready sale at $2 25@$2 37½ ₱ bush. Rough Flax Seed from $1 50@$1 65 ₱ bush.

FEATHERS.

St. and West'n, ₱ lb. 55@60 | Tennessee, ₱ lb. 45@50

LIVE STOCK MARKET.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Jan. 19, 1859.

RECEIPT OF ANIMALS AT ALL THE NEW-YORK CITY MARKETS, FOR THE WEEK ENDING JAN. 18, 1859.

	Beeves.	Milch Cows.	Veals.	Sheep	Swine.
This week	3,913	161	352	8,040	8,999
Previous week	3,712	196	429	7,298	10,198
Same w'k last. y'r	2,940	208	346	7,981	15,598
Weekly average of Beeves for 1857					3,143
Weekly average of Beeves for 1858					3,676

THE BEEF MARKET TO-DAY.

We have seldom witnessed a duller market than prevailed at Forty-fourth-street to-day. The butchers bought very freely last week, under the stimulus of cold weather in prospect, while their sales have been greatly reduced by the large amount of dressed meats now brought into the retail markets from the surrounding country. They of course required comparatively few fresh cattle to-day, and some of them went to the markets as lookers on, or from force of habit, than as purchasers. In the face of this, the supply of cattle was unusually large for the season, the receipts of bullocks for the week 3,913, being 1,000 greater than in the corresponding week last year, and 200 more than the weekly average for the whole year. At ALLERTON'S alone 2,897 fresh cattle were yarded, which, added to 200 State cattle left over last Wednesday, made a total supply at this market of 3,100. This proved to be near 500 more than could be sold at any price, as about that number were left over this evening, after unusual purchases by packers, shippers, and country buyers.... The day was everything that could be desired for a cattle market, cool and pleasant, but buyers knew too well their advantage to be in haste to take up with anything short of tip-top bargains. They probably saved 50 lbs. ₱ head on the weight of animals, which in a short market would have been secured by sellers.... By far the best sales were made yesterday, although not a large number were sold. Some of the best brought 10½c., while very few animals reached 10c. to-day with honest weights. Very good retailing meat was plenty at 9c.@9¼c., and common beef went to 7c., with plenty of "scallawags" at 5c.@6c. Our comparative table is as follows, for the entire transactions, bearing in mind that the closing sales were ¼c.@½c. lower than these figures:

	To-day.	Last week.
Premium cattle	None.	None.
First quality	10c.@10¾c.	10¼c.@10¾c.
Medium quality	8¾c.@8¾c.	9c. @9½c.
Poor quality	7c. @7½c.	7¾c.@8¼c.
Poorest quality	5c. @6¾c.	7c. @7¾c.
General selling prices	7c. @9¼c.	8c. @10c.
Average of all sales	7¾c.@8c.	8¾c.@9c.

Decline for the week, 1c.@1¼c.

Large sales were made at Bergen on Monday at 7c.@10c., or nearly 1c. ₱ lb. higher than the prevailing rates of to-day. New-York State contributed lightly, as it was very evident there would be plenty Western cattle. Ohio sent in 802; Illinois, 628; Kentucky, 516; Indiana, 252, &c.... Sales were light at Albany, only about 200 going East. Most of those coming here remained in first hands, brokers not liking the prospect well enough to become owners. One or two droves were on sale which should have been here a week ago, but for lack of cars to bring them from Albany. One drover, with 40 head, estimates his loss on this account between $400 and $500. We do not learn that any cattle are kept back this week. Of course, large numbers of fresh cattle will not be needed next week.... We give a few particulars as an index of the transactions:

D. G. CULVER bought 12 prime cattle, which M. BUDONG had fed two years in the Genesee Valley. They were estimated to dress 10¾ cwt., and sold yesterday at 10c.@10½c. Four of the best were taken at the latter price, to be weighed. Also, 18 Dutchess County cattle, of 8½ cwt., at 9c.@10¼c. on 8½ cwt.; quality good.

M. HENRY sold 25 still fed cattle from Oneida County, N. Y., at 7½c.@9½c. They were very fair for the kind, rating about 7 cwt.

M. DALTON, for E. KINNEY, one car load of rough Ohios, at 7c.@7½c., and 20 State cattle for E. AIKEN, at 6½c. These last were light and thin,—sold for store cattle to go into the country.

T. WHEELER, for G. DICKEY, 86 Ohio and Kentucky grade Durhams, of good quality, averaging 8 cwt., at 10c. yesterday, for the best, and 9c. for the balance today.

C. G. TEED, for J. BRYANT, 26 heavy and fat cattle at 10c.@10½c. for one-half, and 8c.@10c. for the balance—13 brought $110 each.

J. A. MERRITT for MORRISON & NEWMAN, 61 small steers at 8c.@9c. Rated 6½ cwt.

GEO. SAGE for C. L. MARSHALL, 81 Iowa cattle of coarse quality at 8c.@9c., and 16 State oxen for DENNISON & BROWN, at 7c.@8c. One pair costing $113 in the country brought $80 to-day, showing a gain the wrong way.

J. MILLER sold, mostly at Bergen, 66 Ohio and Indiana cattle for different owners, at 7c.@8¾c. They were common stock, but brought about $3 ₱ head more than similar animals sold for to-day.

H. MYERS had one of the best droves of 74 Kentucky cattle belonging to RICHARDSON & Co.; rated 9 cwt., and selling at 8¾c.@10c.

J. H. WILLIAMS had 60 very fine cattle belonging to J. WILSON; estimated 8½ cwt., at 9c.@10¼c. They were mostly sold yesterday.

HARING & GURNEY 160 cattle of all grades, from fat heavy oxen and steers (a few of which sold at Bergen at 11c. to be weighed) at 9½c.@10c., down to the meanest scallawag bulls and stags at 5c.@6c.

MILCH COWS.

The City supply, although not large, proves more than are wanted. Good cows bring about $5 ₱ head less than they are worth in the country, though not in active demand there. Milkmen find it difficult to dispose of all their milk, and are not in want of more cows. Good cows sold to-day at $45, or $5 less than two weeks ago.

VEAL CALVES.

These are unchanged, bringing 6c.@7c. and 7½c. for extras. The demand is moderate this week, owing, in part, to the decline in beef. Receipts moderate.

SHEEP AND LAMBS.

The sheep markets were lively on Wednesday of last week, but fell off after that day. At some of the markets they are reported as advancing again, while others quote a decline of 50c. ₱ head from the quotations of last week. T. C. LARKIN reports 307 at BROWNING'S, at an average of $3 77 ₱ head. O'BRIEN quotes 589, bringing $5 ₱ head. Common sheep bring 4c.@4¾c. ₱ lb. gross, while good ones are worth 5c. @5¼c., and extras 5½c.@6c. The markets closed rather heavily. Our figures give 1,000 head more than last week.

SWINE.

There has been a falling off in the receipts, but so large a proportion has been light, thin hogs that they have accumulated on the markets. Several thousand such remain unsold. BIRDSALL & DORMAN quote heavy corn hogs at 6¾c.@6½c.; light, 5½c.@5¾c., and stock hogs at 5c.@5½c., with an inactive market. Large numbers of dead hogs are now coming in, so that prices favor buyers. Dressed corn hogs bring 7½c.@7¾c., as per quality.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Jan. 19, 1859—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the leading kinds of Produce since our last have been: 34 bbls. Ashes, 2,110 bbls. Flour, 1,250 bbls. Corn Meal, 316 bushels Wheat, 3,500 bushels Corn, 766 pkgs. Provisions, and 24 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Are in request at $5 62½ for Pots, and $6 for Pearls, ₱ 100 lbs. Stock in the Inspection Warehouse this morning, 1,907 bbls., including 1,190 bbls. Pots, and 717 bbls. Pearls.

BEESWAX—American Yellow, 33c.@34½c. ₱ lb.

COFFEE—Is in active request at buoyant prices; sales, to-day, 2,000 mats Java at 14½c.@14½c.; 500 bags Maracaibo at 11½c.@11¾c.; 560 bags Rio at 11¾c.; 1,500 bags St. Domingo at 9¾c.; 50 bags stained St. Domingo at 9¼c., ₱ lb., usual terms.

COPPER—New Sheathing, yellow metal, and Refined Ingot are quiet, while old copper is in request at unchanged figures.

COTTON—Has been very briskly inquired for, today, at firm rates. Sales have been made of 7,000 bales, including about 2,500 bales in transit. We quote lots here thus:

	Uplands.	Florida.	Mobile.	N. O. & Tex.
Ordinary, ₱ lb.	10	10	10	10¾
Middling, ₱ lb.	12	12¼	12½	12⅞
Middl'g Fair, ₱ lb.	12¾	12¾	12⅞	13⅛

FISH—Dry Cod are in limited request, as are also Mackerel and Herring, at previous quotations.

FEATHERS—Live Geese, 44c.@50c. ₱ lb.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market is not very brisk, to-day, for State and Western Flour. Desirable lots are in good request, but are generally held above the views of the principal purchasers. Some descriptions, such as shipping brands of extra round-hoop Ohio, are quoted 10c.@15c. ₱ bbl. higher. Regularly inspected State is offered quite sparingly, holders anticipating a further rise in prices. Sales have been reported of 8,600 bbls.,

Unsound State, ₱ bbl.	$3 75@ 4 50
Superfine State	4 80@ 5 00
Extra State	5 00@ 5 85
Superfine Western	4 85@ 5 10
Fancy Ohio	5 35@ 5 50
Extra Indiana and Michigan	5 50@ 6 75
Extra Ohio	5 80@ 7 00
Fancy Genesee	5 85@ 5 95
Extra Genesee	6 00@ 7 75
Low to very choice Extra Missouri	6 00@ 9 50

Canadian is steadily improving; sales 175 bbls., at $6 @$6 85 for low to very choice extra, ₱ bbl. Southern is in good request, at strengthening prices; sales 2,000 bbls., at $5 25@$5 55 for mixed and straight brands, and $5 65@$8 75 for low fancy to very choice extra brands ₱ bbl. Rye Flour is selling regularly at $3 40@$4 10 for fine to superfine, ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is inactive at $3 50 for Jersey, and $4 10 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl. Buckwheat Flour, $2 37@$2 62 ₱ 100 lbs.

FRUIT—Sales, to-day, 1,000 boxes Layer Raisins, at $2 90@$3; 2,000 boxes Bunch do., at $2 45@$2 50 ₱ whole box. Other articles are in fair request at uniform prices.

GINSENG—Is scarce and quiet at 68c.@70c. ₱ lb.

GRAIN—Wheat is in good demand, at prices, however, which are unsatisfactory to sellers. The transactions have consequently been confined to 13,250 bush., including fair to good White Michigan at $1 43@ $1 45; good ordinary to choice White Southern at $1 35@$1 59; and choice amber Tennessee at $1 37½ ₱ bushel. Yesterday's report of sales of Wheat should have read "29,600 bushels," including 20,000 bushels sound Milwaukee Club at $1 09 ₱ bushel. Corn is in moderate demand at about previous figures. Sales have been reported of 23,500 bushels at 88c.@88¾c. for sound old mixed Western; 87c. for poor do.; 87c. for prime new yellow Southern; 88c. for choice new white Southern; and 76c.@81c. for damaged and damp new yellow Southern, ₱ bushel. Rye is scarce and held at 88c.@90c. ₱ bushel, with a limited inquiry. Barley is salable and steady. The day's movements include 3,500 bushels good (Cayuga County) State, at 81c. ₱ bushel. Oats are inquired for at advancing prices. We quote Canada, 62c.@63c.; Western, 60c.@61½c.; State, 56c.@60c.; Jersey and Pennsylvania, 52c.@56c.; Southern, 48c.@52c. ₱ bushel.

MOLASSES—New-Orleans continues active and buoyant. Sales have been made, to-day, of 959 bbls., in lots, at 40c.@42c., chiefly at 40c.@41c. ₱ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Resin is in good demand, including Common at $1 77½@$1 80 ₱ 310 lbs., with sales of 1,800 bbls. Tar attracts more attention at from $2 25@$2 75 ₱ bbl. Crude Turpentine is inactive at $3 70@$3 75 ₱ 280 lbs. Spirits Turpentine has been purchased to the extent of 475 bbls., in lots, at 49c.@50c., ₱ gallon.

OILS—Whale, Sperm and Lard Oils are quiet, while Linseed, Olive and Tallow Oils are in fair request at our quotations: Crude Whale, 54c.@56c.; Crude Sperm, $4 35@$1 36; Winter Lard, 92½c.@97½c.; Linseed, 67c.@68c.; Olive, $1 25 ₱ gallon; Tallow Oil, 10c., and Palm Oil, 9¾c.@10c. ₱ lb. In New-Bedford, during the week ending Jan. 17, sales were confined to 800 bbls. Crude Whale, at 52c.@56c. ₱ gallon.

Imports of Sperm and Whale Oil and Whalebone into the United States:

	bbls. sp.	bbls. wh.	lbs. bone.
From Jan. 1 to Jan. 17, 1859	902	—	—
Same time last year	12,000	80	57,300

PROVISIONS—Pork is actively sought after, at improved prices; sales have been reported of 4,250 bbls., in lots, at $17 75@$18 for new Mess, here: $18 25 for new Mess, delivered in May; $18 30 for new Mess, deliverable in April and May; $18 25 for new Mess, deliverable in March; $17 50 for old Mess; $16 62½ for thin Mess; $16 25@$16 37½ for sour Mess; and $13 25 for prime, ₱ bbl. Holders now claim higher rates. Cut Meats are in good request, including Hams at 9c.@9½c., Sides at 7¾c.@ 8¼c., Shoulders at 6c.@6¼c. ₱ lb. Bacon is in fair demand, chiefly at from 8c.@11c. ₱ lb. Lard is more inquired for, and is dearer; sales 2,150 tierces and bbls., chiefly at 11¾c.@11⅞c. Beef is salable and steady. Sales, to-day, 400 bbls., at $8 75@$10 50 for repacked Western Mess; $10 87½@$11 50 for extra do.; $7 75@$9 for Country Mess; $6@$6 75 for do. Prime, ₱ bbl.; Prime Mess Beef, $16@$19 ₱ tc., Beef Hams, $14@$16 50 ₱ bbl. Butter finds ready buyers at 12c.@20c. for Ohio; 15c.@22c. for common to good State, and 23c.@25c. for prime to choice State, ₱ lb. Cheese is selling moderately at 8c.@9¾c. ₱ lb.

RICE—Sales have been made of 200 tcs., in lots, at $3 25@$3 87½ ₱ 100 lbs.; and large sales have been reported at prices indicative of an advance of ¼c. ₱ lb., but we cannot vouch for the authenticity of the report.

SUGARS—Have been in very good demand at strengthening rates. Sales have been made of 396 hhds. New-Orleans at 6⅞c.@8½c.; 370 hhds. Cuba Muscovado at 7¾c.@7⅝c.; 230 hhds. Porto Rico at 7¾c.; and 500 boxes Havana at 7⅝c., ₱ lb.

TALLOW—Sales 7,500 lbs. Prime at 10½c. ₱ lb.

TEAS—The supply has improved, and with a good inquiry, prices have been well supported. An auction sale—the first this season—occurred to-day, and passed off quite satisfactorily, having resulted in the establishment of a slight improvement, as compared with the closing sales of the past season.

WHISKY—Sales 400 bbls., in lots, at 28½c.@29c. chiefly 28¾c., ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool, there were taken 300 bbls. Resin at 2s. 3d. with 400 bbls. Tar, and 60 bales Wool Flock at 2s. 6d. For Bremen, 500 bbls., on private terms. For California a pretty fair amount of engagements transpired, including measurement goods, at 30c.@35c., chiefly 32½c.@35c. ₱ foot. The latest charters, according to the *Shipping List*, have been as follows: "Ship *George Peabody*, from Baltimore to San Juan del Sur, Coal; a ship from New-Orleans to Cronstadt, Cotton; a bark from Richmond to Rio Janerio, Flour; a brig, 200 tons, to Guadaloupe; a bark to Havana, and a schooner to St. Jago and back, on private terms; a British ship, now in Philadelphia, from New-Orleans to Liverpool, Cotton, ⅜d.; a bark, 356 tons, to Marseilles. Light Pipe Staves, $31 and primage, and back from Palermo and Messina, $2,500; a bark, 221 tons, to Buenos Ayres, $3,800; one to Lisbon, Light Pipe Staves, $26, thence to Rio Janeiro, Salt. 35s. ₱ ton; one from Richmond to Rio Janeiro, Flour, $1 ₱ bbl. and primage; one to Naples, Cotton, 7-16d., and back from Sicily to New-York, on private terms; a Hamburg ship from Charleston to Hamburg, Cotton, ⅞c.; a brig 225 tons, to Zaza, Cuba, and back, Sugar, 40c., and Molasses, $3; one to north side Cuba and back, 38c., and $2 75 for full deck load: another, same voyage, 40c. and $3; a schr., 1,000 bbls., same voyage, $950; a schr., 180 tons, from Jacksonville to north side Cuba and back to New-York, $1,700; a brig, 200 tons, from Porto Rico to New-York, Sugar, 36c., (port charges not paid;) a schr., 160 tons, to Port-au-Platte and back, $1,400.

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PERSONAL.

INFORMATION WANTED OF THE WHEREabouts of BENJAMIN C. FERRIS, formerly of No. 20 Chambers-st., City of New-York, Counsellor-at-law, who left this City about the 20th of June, 1855. Any intelligence will be properly and liberally rewarded by JAMES CAMPBELL, No. 326 Madison-st.

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Although the stories are intended for the young, they possess a charm and originality which cannot fail to interest and delight mature minds. The sale of the book in GERMANY has been immense—more than
75,000 COPIES
of it having been sold the first year of its publication, and the favor with which it has been received, indicates that the sale in this country will equal, if it does not exceed, even that number. We give below a very few selections from numerous encomiums of the Press in all parts of the country. It will be seen by these that this book is not simply attractive on account of the fascinating interest which the stories possess, but they all inculcate a moral, pertinent and profitable to both young and old.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

The stories are happily conceived, abounding with surprising incidents, which keep the attention pleasantly engaged from beginning to end. In nearly all of them we are taken into that fairy world of magic power so dear to childhood, and into which imaginative manhood and womanhood are ever willing to enter. Their moral tone is excellent.—*G. S. Hilliard, Boston Courier.*

This is an excellent book for the young—full of amusement and instruction. It contains many a wholesome moral, adapted to all ages—to the man as well to the child.—*Providence Journal.*

This is a very entertaining book, adapted not only to children, properly so called, but to those of a larger growth. It is a collection of stories many of them fully Oriental in scenery and costume—and they will hold in a spell of enchantment the thousands of young readers who will turn these pages by day and by night. So far as we have seen there is nothing in the volume objectionable on the score of taste or morality.—*Boston Recorder.*

It is adapted to the classes of readers, from the girl

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, JANUARY 20, 1859.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The DAILY TIMES is published every morning:—Price Two Cents; served at 12½ cents a week; mailed, Six Dollars a year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES—Three Dollars a year: two copies, to one address, for Five Dollars.

The WEEKLY TIMES—Two Dollars a year; ten copies, to one address, for Twelve Dollars; twenty copies to one address for Twenty Dollars. *Any person sending us a Club of twenty or more, will be entitled to an extra copy.*

Terms—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "New-York Times," New-York City.

THE TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA.

The Times for California, designed for circulation in Spanish America, California, Oregon, Washington, British Columbia and the Sandwich Islands, embracing a complete digest of events in America and Europe during the past fortnight, will be issued This (Thursday) Morning, in ample time for the steamship *Moses Taylor*, which sails for Aspinwall at 2 o'clock P. M.

The Mail closes at the Post-Office at 1 o'clock.

Price of the paper, in a stout wrapper, ready for mailing, 5 cents a copy.

Agents will send in their orders as early as possible.

Amusements this Evening.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—Our American Cousin—The Captain is not a Miss.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—The Veteran, or France and Algeria.

BURTON'S NEW THEATRE—Onthalanchet—Happy Man—Mad Dogs.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE—Kit Carson—Golden Axe—Ye Atlantic Telegraph.

BOWERY THEATRE—Three Fast Men—Female Minstrels.

BROADWAY THEATRE—Rookwood—Robinson Crusoe.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM—The Holman Family and Zavistowski Troupe.

WOOD'S BUILDINGS—Select Negro Minstrelsy.

PALACE GARDEN—The Chicini Troupe.

BROADWAY, NEAR BLEECKER-STREET—Banvard's Destruction of Jerusalem.

Mails Close at the Post-Office.

North—Albany, Buffalo and Canadas.....3 P. M.
North and West Way Mail.....5½ A. M.
Western Mail *vid* Erie Railroad...5½ A. M. and 3 P. M.
South and Southwestern Mail.....7 A. M. and 4½ P. M.
East for Boston, by Railroad.....5½ A. M. and 1½ P. M.
East for Boston, by Steamboat.....3 P. M.

The Overland Mail for California leaves St. Louis every Monday and Thursday, at 8 A. M. Letters designed for it should be marked "Overland, *via* St. Louis."

The Overland Mail from St. Joseph (Mo.) to Placerville, *via* Salt Lake City, leaves St. Joseph every Saturday, at 8 A. M. Letters should be marked "Overland, *via* St. Joseph."

Ocean Mail Steamers.

The Mails for the Isthmus, the Western Coast of South America, California, Oregon, Washington, British Columbia and the Sandwich Islands, by the *Moses Taylor*, hence to-day, Jan. 20, for Aspinwall, will close at the New-York Post-Office at 1 P. M.

The European Mails by the *North American*, from Portland for Liverpool on Saturday next, will close at the New-York Post-Office to-morrow, Jan. 21, at 8 P. M.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The screw-steamship *City of Washington*, from Liverpool Jan. 5, arrived here yesterday morning. She brings news of unusual interest. The anticipation of a conflict between France and Austria upon the Italian question has suddenly passed from a possibility to a likelihood; insomuch that the money markets of Paris and London have sunk beneath the panic, and the Press generally concedes the urgency of the symptoms. At the usual *levee* at the Tuileries Jan. 1, the Emperor remarked to Baron Hubner, the Austrian Ambassador, that he regretted their relations were so bad; but that his personal sentiments for the Emperor of Austria were the same as ever. The phrase taking wind, at once caused serious consternation out of doors, which was increased by an official correction issued through the *Constitutionnel*, substituting for the word "bad" the words "not so good as they were," but otherwise accrediting the rumor. It was also stated that on the same occasion the Papal Nuncio had retired disgusted with his chilling reception. These facts, with the ardor of preparations in Sardinia, the movement of Austrian troops into Lombardy, and the intense excitement and insubordination of Austrian Italy give color to the intimations of war. The members of the British Cabinet had been summoned to London. Lord Derby, it was said, desired to have Parliament meet earlier than the time previously fixed. Of general news, there is little of moment. The investigation of the Irish sedition was continued without startling results. A staircase in the Polytechnic Institution, London, broke down on the 1st inst., injuring fifty persons, and killing one child. The Spanish ministry, with the approbation of the Cortes, has announced its final resolution not to part with Cuba. The adjustment of the Spanish difficulties at Tampico is also officially declared. From Cracow we have rumors of a formidable insurrection at that place, in which several Russians were concerned. Its rpression is reported. The revolution in Servia was still successful, neither Turkey nor Austria having as yet intervened. Rumors of a revival of the Herat quarrel between Persia and England had come from the East. In India, the Oude campaign of Lord Clyde had been attended with brilliant success, one of the principal rebel leaders having been utterly routed near Futtehpore. The intelligence from Australia is without interest.

By way of Southampton, our Rio dates are to Dec. 11. There is no general or political news. The stock of coffee was 100,000 bags; price for best quality, 4,700 to 4,800 reis.

Several important movements characterized the Congressional proceedings yesterday. In the Senate a resolution was adopted, on motion of Mr. Pugh, of Ohio, calling on the Secretary of the Treasury for returns of all the articles exported and imported to and from Cuba at all the United States ports for the last five years. The Invalid Pension bill was considered, but finally laid aside until to-day. The appropriation for pension purposes is about $836,000, and provision is made for abolishing the pension agencies after the 1st of July—the duties to be performed under Sub-Treasury regulations. The joint resolution authorizing the President to restore officers detached by the Naval Retiring Board was, on motion of Mr. Hale, referred to the Naval Committee. The Pacific Railroad bill then came up, the motion pending being that of Mr. Brown to lay it on the table. The Senate refused to do so, by 38 votes against 19. No further action was had. In the House a bill was passed confirming to the Mobile and Ohio Railroad Company grants of land heretofore made. Mr. Cobb of Alabama, reported from the Committee on Public Lands a bill amending the Preemption laws, the object being to prevent fraud by speculators. Mr. Cobb explained that sometimes settlers actually remained on the land but one day, and then disposed of it. The bill requires them to actually occupy it for three months. Some objection was made to its immediate consideration, and a motion was made to table it—which, however, was unsuccessful by a decided vote. The expiration of the morning prevented further proceedings relative to the matter. The Senate bill for the improvement of the St. Clair Flats was referred to the Committee of the Whole. The rest of the day session was devoted to the consideration, in Committee, of the Consular and Diplomatic bill. After a speech from Mr. Keitt, of South Carolina, in favor of the acquisition of Cuba at all hazards, the bill under consideration was taken hold of in earnest, and a very praiseworthy desire for economy was exhibited in connection with it. The appropriation for a salary for a Persian Minister was stricken out. Mr. Lovejoy, of Illinois, proposed to strike out all appropriations for salaries for Ministers and Commissioners, but his motion failed. The Missions to Rome and Switzerland were then stricken out, when the bill was laid aside for other business, and the House adjourned until evening. As agreed upon last week, the House met in the evening for general debate in Committee of the Whole.

The Secretary of State has reported to the President that the only correspondence which has taken place between this Government and those of France and England relative to Cuba, is that which occurred between his Department and Count de Sartiges and Mr. Crampton, communicated to the Senate on the 4th of January, 1853. This decisively answers the question propounded in the resolution of the House of Representatives, passed several days ago.

The Legislature keeps busily at work, though the amount of business yet perfected is comparatively small. In the Senate yesterday, the bill to regulate the theatres in this City was reported favorably. The resolutions indorsing the action of the Canal Board in calling for aid from the General Government, were also reported favorably. The Canal Appropriation bill, which appropriates $4,538,000, was introduced. The bill, previously noticed, was introduced to amend the Divorce laws. In the Assembly, many petitions were presented from the citizens of New-York and Brooklyn, for protection against the imposition of gas companies, and against the removal of the Railroad from Atlantic-street, Brooklyn. The bill to provide compensation for jurors was reported favorably. It is proposed to make the pay a dollar and a half per day. The bill to abolish building associations in Kings County was reported favorably; also the bill to require members of the Legislature to be residents of the districts in which they may be elected. The bill to incorporate the Hahnemann Medical College was passed. Four notices were given of bills to construct new railroads in this City.

The State Military Association met at Albany yesterday, and elected officers for the ensuing year. Major-General H. B. Duryea was chosen President. A resolution was adopted recommending the abolition of the office of Inspector-General, as useless and burdensome. The Annual Address was delivered by Colonel Bentley, in the Assembly Chamber, last evening.

A Convention of leading Democrats, composed of delegates from the different Democratic organizations in the County and the Democratic Aldermen and Supervisors, was held, last evening, in Montague Hall, Brooklyn, when a report of a Special Committee, consisting of Messrs. Driggs, Lawrence, Archer, Finecault, Parks and McGee, was adopted, uniting the party so far as committees can unite it. The whole matter of difference had dwindled down to the question as to whether the members of the present committees should be candidates for reëlection or not. This was settled by the Convention taking the responsibilty of requesting them not to stand as candidates—which is equivalent to a command. The Primary meetings were ordered for the 3d of February.

The Tammany wing of the Democratic Party in the City took ground last night in favor of the purchase of Cuba, and of the appropriation of thirty millions of dollars to enable the President to open negotiations. The series of resolutions adopted was very long, and treated the subject historically, politically and philanthropically, as well as from a military point of view. They speak of the subject as the future "test question" of the Party, and urge that all minor issues may be forgotten.

The Academy of Medicine last night, after having completed the election of officers for the next biennial term, took up the report of Drs. Mott and Beale as to the cause of the death of Samuel S. Whitney, and, after a protracted debate, involving not so much the merits of the case as certain subsidiary topics, the whole subject was tabled by a heavy vote.

The Board of Education last evening transacted considerable routine business. The President announced the Standing Committees for 1859 not previously appointed. A Special Committee was appointed to visit Albany as often "as occasion may require," and report to the Board with regard to legislation proposed in relation to school matters in this City.

Resolutions highly complimentary to Governor Morgan, an ex-Commissioner of Emigration, were passed at the meeting of that Board yesterday. From the weekly statement it appears that 478 emigrants arrived at Castle Garden during the week ending the 19th inst., making a total for the year of 1,233.

Professor Mitchel delivered the second lecture of his course last evening, in the Academy of Music. The Laws, Structure and Stability of the Planetary System, were the subjects discussed. As on Friday evening, the building was crowded.

The Society for the evangelization and civilization of Africa, held a meeting last evening at the Shiloh Presbyterian Church, to listen to an address by the Rev. Dr. Pennington. The meeting was not large, but was attended by some of the most influential among the colored people. The Rev. H. H. Garnet, Mr. Mitchell, from Canada, Mr. Prescott, from Iowa, and W. Oland Bourne, also made short addresses.

In the U. S. Circuit Court, affidavits were presented in the case of Amelia Edwards, convicted of counterfeiting, of parties who swore that she was the wife of Edwards, the Brooklyn counterfeiter, and therefore should have the benefit of that rule of law which considers a wife to be under the control of her husband, and therefore not liable for acts done in his presence. Judge Ingersoll, instead of acting upon the affidavits, ordered the persons who made them to come before him, and on examining them it appeared that they had very little knowledge of the relation between the parties, and that it was mainly derived from the woman's own statements since her arrest. The Judge did not consider this sufficient, and ordered the woman to be brought up for sentence to-morrow morning. In the same Court a motion on a case made was argued in an action brought against the Collector to recover back duties paid under protest. The points decided were as to the sufficiency of the protest and its signature, the defendant claiming that it must be signed by the owner of the goods personally.

A young and beautiful girl, named Susan Blake, whose mental faculties were nearly destroyed in consequence of physical injuries received in childhood, left her home in East Nineteenth-street about ten weeks ago. No tidings whatever of her whereabouts, although untiring search was made, reached her family until yesterday. She was found by a Policeman at an early hour in the morning strolling through Eighth-avenue, and was, of course, unable to give any account of herself. Her parents will make every effort to unravel the mystery at present surrounding her prolonged absence.

The General Markets yesterday were remarkably brisk for Cotton, the sales of which reached 7,000 bales, at very firm prices. Flour and Wheat were held higher, with a good inquiry. Corn was in fair request. Coffee, Sugar, Molasses, Pork and Lard were freely dealt in. Raisins were actively inquired for. Spices were quiet, having been held above the views of purchasers. The first auction sale of Teas this season passed off yesterday quite satisfactorily. Freights were inactive, with 602 vessels of all classes in port.

At the Cattle Market, yesterday, the "bears" had full sway, and "bulls" and bullocks lost all the ascendency they have slowly and laboriously gained since the low markets prevailing two months and a half ago. The decline from last week's market was nearly or quite 1½c. ₩ lb. on the dressed weight, which is about 15 ₩ cent. The low figures resulted mainly from the oversupply, the receipts of fresh cattle for the week being 3,913, which is 200 more than the weekly average of all last year, while the large amount of dressed meats, brought into the retail market from the country, reduced the demand for live meats very greatly.

A Pitiful Nuisance.

As our Policemen do not seem to be specially oppressed by the weight of their duties toward the criminal population of the City, it may perhaps be possible for them to bestow a little attention upon the vagrant pauperism and misery of the streets. In the bitter days and more bitter nights of the recent "cold term," several human beings, men, women and children, lying in out-houses and open lots of this great Christian City, were literally frozen to death; others were left to suffer for hours the extremity of cold and famine. Had the police patrols, so-called, been really patrolling—had they been pursuing their beats, and inquiring, as it is their duty to do, into what was going on in the haunts of suffering and sin about the outskirts of our prosperous streets and squares, this fearful shame and scandal upon our civilization might have been averted. But, when the outer world is chill and bleak, the pot-house and the corner-shop are comfortable, and it is so much more pleasant to smoke the cigar of meditation than to parade the lanterns of inspection, that the guardians of the City's peace could not find it in their hearts to stir themselves about in the snow and the wind. They are "stars" that shine only in quiet skies. For this, after all, the Commissioners, who pretend to govern, rather than the Police force, ought to be held responsible.

These same Commissioners, too, we have to thank for the continued prevalence of mendicancy in our public streets. When Wall-street and the Banks, and the business world in general, take their way homewards and dinner-wards, they find the great thoroughfares, Broadway, the Fifth-avenue, Fourteenth-street, beset with beggars as numerous as miserable, and almost as importunate as the mendicants of Rome or Naples. Wretched women sit huddled up in filthy rags upon the steps of the shops and the houses, or shiver at the corners, with infants more wretched still, and implore with pitiful whining the alms which can do but little to relieve real suffering and must do much to foster vicious imposture. It is the duty of the Police to see that these poor creatures are cared for; to deliver the public from the pain of spectacles so disgraceful, and the unhappy beings themselves from so much suffering. If their pleas are false, they merit pity hardly less than if they be true; and in either case it is intolerable that such practices should grow up in a city full of organized charities, and taxed remorselessly for the support of a body of men paid, uniformed and equipped for the supervision of our streets.

The French Emperor and Austria.

If anything could justify a feeling of contempt for a people so brave, liberal and honest as the English, it would be the way in which the Press of Great Britain has dealt with the present Emperor of the French. When the choice of France raised the Prince Louis Napoleon to the Presidency of the Republic, both he, himself, and the institutions he was called to administer were treated by the London journals with sovereign scorn. The President was an imbecile; the Republic an impossibility. When this impossible Republic came to an end by reason of the treachery, cowardice and selfishness of the men who had sworn to maintain it, and the President—reputed imbecile—proved to be the one man capable of crushing the incipient tyranny of an Assembly divided between the design of plunging Europe into a war of propagandism and the dream of reëstablishing in France a partisan monarchy, the criticism of London took a new direction. The President had ceased to be a fool only by becoming a villain, and epithets were heaped upon him which bound those who used them, by every consideration of decency and honor, to abstain forever from any notice of or connection with a man so branded with infamy.

But the President, being the chief of a great people, went quietly on his way, and in time became an Emperor; he consolidated his power by consolidating the power of the nation which he ruled, and rapidly rose to the first place among contemporary monarchs. Hardly had the world begun to recognize the extraordinary ability of this new potentate, when England found herself drifted, mainly through the indiscretion or the ignorance of her statesmen, into a collision with the mightiest military monarchy of the earth. It became necessary for her at once to conciliate the cooperation in the impending contest of the French Sovereign; and this necessity had hardly defined itself on the political horizon before the London Press began to speak in courtly, not to say in adulatory, terms of the monarch upon whom they had not a twelvemonth before been pouring the bitterest and the grossest invective. Wisely and valiantly did Napoleon III. assume the lead which the English Ministry virtually thrust upon him in the severest conflict of modern times. Loyally and honorably, as the most malignant of his enemies are forced to admit, did he meet the obligations of the alliance which he formed. He availed himself, of course, as his duty to France required that he should do, of every opportunity afforded by the war in which the Allies engaged, for exalting the *prestige* and establishing the influence of his own Crown and people; and when the chief objects of the contest had been attained, he found himself so completely master of the situation as to be able to dictate peace on his own terms, instead of protracting hostilities beyond the term originally assigned to them by the Cabinet of England as well as by himself. Had he permitted the war with Russia to be continued, Napoleon might, perhaps, have afforded England an occasion for seizing the supremacy which he himself had acquired; and he would certainly have drained France very seriously of her resources, exhausted Russia unnecessarily, and given to the German Powers a preponderance which neither England nor France could wish to see them possess. For him, in these circumstances, to arrest the march of war, with all its waste and all its horrors, was an act of masterly statesmanship and soundest common sense.

It earned for him, however, a fresh accession of spiteful dislike from his neighbors beyond the Channel. They have ever since seized upon every opportunity of displaying towards the French Emperor a rancor of mingled fear, jealousy and hatred, of which we hardly know whether to say that it is most insolent to France or most unworthy of England. Fortunately, the interests of the Empire have coincided with the tendencies of the Imperial ambition to suppress the instinctive retaliation provoked by these manifestations; and notwithstanding the ignoble passage at pens between the French Colonels and the British journalists, and the silly violence of Messrs. Roebuck and Lindsay over the Cherbourg demonstrations, and a variety of other outbreaks on one or the other side of La Manche, the alliance of England with France has withstood all the pressure put upon it by recklessness, passion and injustice. It is now to be tested by a fresh and formidable strain, the result of which, in all human probability, will be still another and most signal triumph of the French ruler.

The extraordinary language addressed by Napoleon to the Austrian Minister at the first *levée* of the present year, has startled Europe, as well it might, into the conviction that all the rumors of approaching difficulty on the Continent which have been floating vaguely about the diplomatic atmosphere for the last six months are fast condensing into certainty. The French Emperor has, indeed, officially notified the world that he is determined to force Austria into settling the Italian question, and that he will not tolerate her pretensions to exercise any special sway over the destiny of the Christian provinces of Turkey. This is the virtual import of the words uttered to Baron Hubner in the presence of the representatives of all Europe. The guarded terms of the Imperial declaration, and the studious restriction of the explanatory statement in the journals to a denial of any "*new* causes" of difference between the Powers, belong, of course, to the decencies of diplomacy. Empires, like gentlemen, can only quarrel in the most courteous phrases; and the third Napoleon is not the man to imitate his uncle's *brusque* vehemence of manner and vituperative energy of speech on a similar occasion.

The weight of the words revealed itself at once on the Exchanges of Paris and London, and will be felt throughout Europe. One immediate effect, doubtless, the Emperor had in view, which he is tolerably certain to produce. Austria is now trying to borrow £8,000,000 in the Western markets, and this open menace of impending war will hardly help her in her negotiations. The first move in the game has been won by France. It remains now to be seen how England will accept this overt demand for a declaration on her part. Her Government must practically take sides with or against France and Russia, which States are understood to be one in their demands upon Austria, that Power having just added to the long list of her offences against the Czar a triumph over Russia at Naples, where King Bomba, so long the faithful ally of the Muscovite Empire, has now refused to concede a landing-port in his dominions to the new Russian steamers in the Mediterranean.

There can be little doubt, we think, what part England will be forced either actively or passively to take; and the prospect of a tremendous movement to oust Austria from Italy, and reconstruct the map of Southern Europe, is neither dim nor distant. Our men of finance should prepare themselves in time for the storm, whose bursting can hardly be long delayed.

Borrowing Money to Ascertain the Popular Will about Loans.

There is a fierce discussion going on in England just now as to the merits and demerits of American institutions, which are held up by the opposing factions for the admiration and execration of mankind, alternately. Honest John Bright finds a great deal to praise in them; the *Times* everything to condemn. The fire of discord was, however, fast expiring for want of fuel, when our venerable President staggered towards it, and placed thereupon a large log, in the shape of the Fort Duquesne letter. In that remarkable production this illustrious statesman turned his "declining years" to account, to confirm some awful predictions he ventured to make with regard to the future of this unhappy country. According to him, all sorts of new and dangerous practices are insinuating themselves into our political system, particularly the practice of paying money for votes, an invention which his Excellency contemplates with horror; and the end of all is to be a military despotism. Towards preventing this dire consummation—this awful triumph of the Executive over our laws and liberties, preventing the prostitution of the franchise, the corruption of poor voters, the extinction of manly independence, and the destruction of popular influence on the government—our presidential Nestor has done his part by dismissing three governors in Kansas for *not* interfering with the people's vote; by decapitating every man who depended on him for a livelihood, for not assisting in forcing on Kansas a constitution adopted by fraud, and, above all, by recognizing, as in the case of Glancy Jones, repudiation by a man's constituency as a just title to the highest offices in the gift of the Executive. Whatever lustre or dignity the "advancing" years of our venerable friend lent to his paternal warnings to the people of Pittsburg, they surely shed upon these performances also. If the vaticinations of a sage go for so much, surely his acts will go for much more. When his premonitory howls over the expiring liberties of the American nation are considered by the London *Times*, weapons potent enough to rout the English radicals, what may not be achieved by the mere citation of the old gentleman's deeds?

Since he has become a political oracle in the eyes of foreign nations, we, for our parts, are most desirous that the influence of his example as well as of his preachings shall have free course. If they have a work to do in the world, it shall not be our fault if they fall short of it. If the English people, or any other people, are determined to take the venerable man as a light to warn them of shoals, we promise to trim all his burners assiduously, and make him revolve steadily for their guidance.

In pursuance of this self-imposed task, we beg to call the attention of British Conservatives to the curious expedients to which pure and upright officials are compelled, in a Republic like ours, to resort, for the mere purpose of eliciting an expression of public opinion. We believe, in benighted Europe, it is commonly supposed that the greatest difficulty with which a despotic government has to contend, is the difficulty of ascertaining the state of public opinion on any given question. The Press is gagged, the platform is silent, and the only whisper of popular sentiment which ever reaches the authorities comes from the lying and untrustworthy lips of spies. In the thick darkness which surrounds it, the executive can never march with a confident step to the end in view. At every stride it gropes, and listens, and hesitates. But in a free country, it is supposed, however, that none of this doubt or embarrassment can exist. A measure has only to be mooted when a thousand voices debate it, and a million pens analyze it in the light of day, and in the presence of the nation. The peoples' thoughts, their objections, their wishes, their approvals, are poured out in a flood of speeches and articles, and in three weeks the national will is unmistakeably declared.

We beg to inform the besotted aristocrats, however, and above all the London *Times* and John Bright, that this is a mistake. James Buchanan, of Wheatland, Pennsylvania, and author of the "Duquesne Letter," says that this is not sufficient to bring a measure before the public, in a Democracy, in order to elicit popular feeling thereon. In this debased and degenerate country, anyhow, we have long lapsed from the happy state in which this simple process was possible. But our venerable President was long puzzled how to rouse us from our sulky silence, and make us speak our minds upon public affairs; so he has hit upon a plan, of which he has doubtless frequently witnessed the success in private life. He proposes to borrow money to do a thing, in order to know whether the nation would like the thing when done. Thus he thinks Cuba would be a desirable acquisition. He therefore asks for a loan of thirty millions in order to purchase it. The Press exclaims that it is time enough to borrow the money when the purchase is determined on. The sage replies, that he does not mean to purchase at all; he only wishes to see how we like the idea. In order to make the nature of this astounding discovery clearer, we quote the following from the *Herald* of yesterday, Mr. Buchanan's pet organ:

"With the exception of the *Tribune*, all these journals utterly mistake the point at issue in the proposition about to be brought before Congress. They take the question as though it were an attempt to make a bargain by the agreement of one of the parties only, when the true point of it is *to ascertain whether we want Cuba or not.* This question has never been decided; *it has never been presented to Congress, nor formally to the people.* A few filibusters and fire-eaters only have dealt with it. It has received nothing more than the expression of a favorable opinion by Mr. Polk, Mr. Buchanan and Mr. Everett; an unfavorable one by Mr. Fillmore and Mr. Marcy, and both opinions by poor Pierce, who evidently, like the Times, did not know which side he was on, and so wished to be on both. The question has now come formally before Congress: 'Is the acquisition of Cuba desirable to this great confederacy?' Should Congress not resolve it in accordance with the popular wish, *then it will come before the people*, and there will be a greater breaking up and re-formation of parties than has ever before been seen in this Republic."

We cordially recommend this admirable device to the attention of the British Parliament, and of the London *Times* and John Bright.

To be sure there is a senile *naïveté* about it which is quite touching, and an imbecile simplicity which brings a tear to the eye of the most worldly; but then, at the same time, what profound knowledge of the workings of the human heart it displays, and what a combination of delicacy with power. Like the trunk of an elephant, which can pick up a pin or uproot an oak with equal facility, this device may be applied to the minutest acts of individual intercourse as well as to the mighty operations of a great State. If Smith wants to know what Brown thinks of his living at the rate of ten thousand dollars a year, when his income amounts only to two thousand, he need not plumply ask him the question, but simply propose to borrow twenty-five thousand, in order to purchase a yacht. Brown is indignant, but Smith has only to reply that he did not wish a loan by any means, but simply Brown's opinion on the abstract question of the propriety of men in his position purchasing and possessing yachts. So, when the United States desires to extend its territory by the purchase of an island, the President does not go to the country and ask plumply, "Shall we make this purchase?" He asks for a loan, for the purpose of seeing what they think of it.

What a knowledge of the art of governing, of the art of managing a turbulent democracy like ours, our venerable Chief Magistrate possesses! We commented, a few days ago, upon his wonderful vigor in action; we are now lost in admiration of his wisdom in caucus. Congress once paid a large sum for the MSS. of Alexander Hamilton. Let them follow up the precedent by investing a small sum in the purchase of the original draft of this plan for eliciting popular sentiment on the subject of the purchase of Cuba, as sketched by the Sage's own hand in the White House, and placing it among the national archives. It is a great discovery in political science; a noble legacy for the next age.

The Hahnemann College.

It would seem that Allopathic justice is about to be done to Homœopathic principles. The ubiquitous little globules which have hitherto been without a local habitation in this free country, where even Spiritualism has its temples, are at length to be taken in and done for. A bill has been introduced into the State Legislature for the granting of a Charter to the Hahnemann College of Medicine, and its provisions are described as giving powers "to graduate students on very short notice, and to swell the list of medical men amazingly." We can imagine what the shade of Moliere would say to such a bill as this, if he could only be induced to deliver his sentiments through the gentle Cora, or any of the less sublime humbugs of the spiritual corps.

We cannot see, however, why the charter should not be granted. There are thousands of believers in Homœopathy in this City, and there may possibly be millions throughout the country who entertain the greatest regard for the globular science. A glance at the doorplates on Broadway will show that large numbers live by it, and if there are also a great many who die by it—a probability which we do not permit ourselves for an instant to doubt—a corresponding mortality is, it may be presumed, equally due to the opposite system. The capabilities, too, of the proposed Homœopathic College for graduating students are not difficult to be understood. The science of Homœopathy—in regard to whose merits, be it understood, we are not offering an opinion—would appear to be at once very comprehensive and exceedingly simple. The practitioner combines in his own person the physician and the apothecary. He moreover carries about with him, in a little volume, directions for curing all the diseases under the sun; and in his pocket is a portable drug-shop, in the shape of an elegant little morocco box, full of vials, which are full of globules, which are full of the fullest kind of curative power. Here are comprehensiveness and simplicity so aptly combined that the rapidity with which a man, possessed of an ordinary Allopathic allowance of brains, might become a Homœopathic physician, ceases to be a wonder. Does a patient's head ache, there is a page in the little book specially devoted to that disorder, with corresponding subdivisions for coexistent symptoms. It is like looking for statistical facts down columns of figures;—and under the appropriate head is found the remedy which is good for the headache. The little morocco case then comes into operation, and the patient is cured—or, at least, if he is not, it clearly is no fault of the physician, who has evidently done *his* duty. There is such an evident advantage to suffering humanity in all this, compared with the old method, which required years of study to fit men for prescribing villainous drugs, to be taken in large quantities, and to make the patient a thousand times sicker than he was before, as an indispensable preliminary to making him well—supposing them to succeed at all in the last-mentioned particular—that we are really rather inclined to rejoice than otherwise at the proposed chartering of the Hahnemann College.

While, too, Mr. Morton insists on being the City Street Inspector, we recognize an absolute necessity for the establishment of all possible facilities for the creation of new doctors of medicine—allopathic or homœopathic. Mr. Morton, who, like the Ivy Green, seems fond of

"Clinging round
The rich mould of dead men's graves,"

will cut out work enough, as soon as the weather gets warm again, for all the medical men that the colleges can turn out.

It will now be necessary to institute a Hydropathic College, which might be anchored off the Battery; and a college in one of the proposed new Territories for the "Indian Doctors." After which, in view of the presence of a certain great man in the Senate of our beloved State, we should have a Brandrethian College, and then our schools of medicine will be about complete.

Revival of Willett's Point and Fort Snelling.—Mr. Richard Schell, whose participation in the Fort Snelling purchase, and the sale of Willett's Point, can hardly have been forgotten by the public, was a very suitable person to introduce a resolution in the State Legislature, instructing our Congressional delegation to vote in favor of the resolution to place $30,000,000 in the hands of the President towards a preliminary negotiation for the purchase of Cuba. Some of the friends of the Administration say that there are very strong reasons why the precise use to which the thirty millions are to be put should not be made public; and it will not be at all difficult to believe this, or that those reasons will be assiduously kept as profound a secret after the money shall have been expended as before. It strikes us that Senator Schell should have induced some other member of the Legislature, who had never had any dealings with a member of Mr. Buchanan's Cabinet, to offer the resolution, if any one could have been found bold enough to undertake the duty.

To All Whom it May Concern.

As the following is a sample of a very considerable portion of our private correspondence, we shall give it a public reply, which will at the same time answer a good many others:

De Soto County, Miss., Wednesday, Jan. 12, 1859.

Please send your valuable paper, gratuitously, to our reading-room. Our Institution is young but growing, and we believe your liberality will be a benefit to both giver and receiver. Other journals favor us in this way. Yours respectfully, J. W. R.

We respectfully decline compliance with this request. If our paper is considered "valuable" it is worth paying for—especially as the subscription price barely covers the cost of the white paper on which it is printed. It is quite possible that our "liberality" might prove a benefit to us,—but we waive that advantage for the sake of the principle involved. Reading-rooms are generally established either on speculation or for the benefit of the persons in their immediate neighborhood: in either case those who profit by them should pay for their support. The practice of relying upon newspaper publishers at a distance for a gratuitous supply of journals is discreditable and impertinent.

Acknowledgment.—We are gratified by the handsome manner in which the *Christian Intelligencer* acknowledges its obligations to the Times for "important information concerning Mr. Beecher." Its objection to our indorsement of his recent article, in reply to the assaults made upon him for lecturing in Theodore Parker's Church, sharp as it is, is somewhat softened, moreover, by the *Intelligencer's* subsequent confession that the views of the article, though commonplace, are substantially just,—and that it is "an able defence of a principle which no *intelligent* Christian has ever disputed." There are some of the *Intelligencer's* Christian contemporaries, we fear, who will mistake this admission for an attack on their intelligence.

Amusements.

Mendelssohn Union.—It will be seen by an announcement elsewhere that this energetic Society has Rossini's "Moses in Egypt" in preparation, and will produce it for the first time on Thursday next.

Mr. Robert Stoepel's grand romantic symphony of "Hiawatha" has also been accepted. This work was lately produced in Boston, and obtained a very flattering newspaper success. All the critics spoke favorably of its merits. Mrs. Matilda Heron Stoepel recited the poem; the poet himself taking an active interest in the propriety of the selections and in the rehearsals. Mr. Stoepel is known as a musician of rare talents, but this work seems to have exceeded the expectations of his warmest admirers. On all hands it is pronounced superior to Felicien David's famous "Desert." It was a mistake producing such a composition in Boston, but it was doubtless an amiable one, and intended as a compliment to Mr. Longfellow. We are heartily glad that the Mendelssohn Union has the work in preparation. We are sure of hearing it to the best advantage.

Hope Chapel.—Mr. and Mrs. Vandenhoff gave the first of a series of readings at Hope Chapel on Tuesday evening. The selections were excellent, being made from Shakespeare and Dickens—the two greatest masters of character the world has ever known. Mr. Vandenhoff possesses every requisite for preserving the attention of the audience, and Mrs. Vandenhoff is an exceedingly agreeable reader. The lady, it may be here mentioned, is the Miss McKean who made a successful *début* in this City two or three years since. During a subsequent tour in England she married Mr. George Vandenhoff, and hence the present combination.

The Policemen's Widows' Fund.

FAILURE TO PAY PROMISED REWARDS AND DISSATISFACTION OF THE POLICE.

Under the old Police law rewards offered for the apprehension of rogues and the recovery of stolen property, were pocketed by the officers who were lucky enough to get on the track of the thieves, and the missing property. The present Police act made an important alteration in this regard. All moneys paid in the shape of rewards being set apart as a special fund for the benefit of the widows and children of Policemen who should die by violence, while discharging their duty as officers. There has been paid into the Police Treasury, $2,313 for this purpose, up to the present time. Two widows of deceased Policemen are now being paid the interest of this fund—the widow of officer Anderson, of the Fourteenth Precinct, and the widow of officer Sawyer, of the Ninth Precinct. Officer Anderson, it will be remembered, was shot by the notorious Cangemi, and Officer Sawyer died from violence received while attempting to arrest Michael O'Gorman, during a fight in a groggery in Bleecker-street, near Carmine. The amount of rewards paid in seems small, and so it is, in view of the fact that it extends over a period of nearly nineteen months. Why it is not large is easily explained. It is much easier to offer a handsome reward, than it is to do the handsome thing and pay up promptly. Had all the promised rewards been promptly paid the Policemen's Widow's Fund would now have afforded a very respectable revenue. The Hatter's Bank of Bethel, Ct., offered a reward of $5,000 for the recovery of nearly $70,000 abstracted by burglars from their vaults. Most of the money was recovered by the Police, but the promised reward has not been received. The dry goods store of W. P. Benjamin, in New-London, Conn., was entered by burglars and $3,000 worth of silk and other costly fabrics stolen. Mr. Benjamin offered $600 for the recovery of his stolen goods and the apprehension of the robbers. Officers Wilbey, Robb and Bliss, of the Metropolitan Police, spent several nights searching for them and scaled several fences in pursuit of the burglars—four in number—and finally arrested them, recovered all the property, and secured the lodgment of the culprits in the State Prison. The $600 reward has not yet been paid. Some dozen similar instances of nonpayment might be specified, but the sums promised were of smaller magnitude. A good many members of the Police are greatly dissatisfied with the present disposition of rewards, and insist that at least half of each reward received should be paid to the Policeman making the arrest and recovering the stolen property. The subject of petitioning the State Legislature for an alteration of the law in this respect is now being agitated and strongly urged.

Judge Roosevelt and the Court of Appeals.

No. 19 Wall-street,
New-York, Tuesday, Jan. 19, 1859.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

As counsel for the plaintiff in the case of Henry *vs.* Bloodgood, to which reference is made in a communication by "A Member of the Bar," in your paper of this morning, we beg to say that the report of the case to which he refers is entirely erroneous, and does his Honor Justice Roosevelt great injustice. We had before seen and noted the decision as reported, but knowing that every professional man was aware that newspaper reports of decisions, obtained as they are hurriedly, without full investigation of all the facts, and necessarily made very brief, are often inaccurate, we did not, until we saw the communication in your paper this morning, deem the error of sufficient importance to trouble you with its correction. The express grounds upon which the decision referred to was made, was that this was an entirely different case from that of Yale *vs.* Dederer, decided in the Court of Appeals. In the case of Henry *vs.* Bloodgood, a married woman represented to a mechanic that she had purchased a house as a residence for herself and family, employed the mechanic to do certain work thereon, and furnish materials therefor, agreeing to pay him for the same. The evidence was conclusive that this was for her separate estate, and though it appeared that she had only a contract for the purchase of the house, and for some reasons the purchase was not fully completed, yet as by her representations that the house belonged to her as her separate estate, she had induced the mechanic to do this work upon it; had taken possession of the house, having the key of it, and had had the same cleaned for her occupation; had accepted the work done by the mechanic, and expressed herself satisfied therewith, his Honor Justice Roosevelt decided that this case was distinguishable from Yale *vs.* Dillaye, where there was no proof that the property for which the promissory note was given, was purchased for or went to the benefit of the wife's separate estate, and that there was such a distinction as placed the case beyond the principle decided there, and entitled the plaintiff to recover. HAWLEY & GLOVER.

[The report of the case referred to was copied by our former correspondent from the *Tribune*. The note of the same case published in the Times sustains the correctness of the above letter.]

PERSONAL.

Among the passengers by the *Africa*, yesterday was Francis G. Young, Esq., of this City, who goes to London for the purpose of making negotiations for certain Railroad Companies, and will probably remain a year or two in the British metropolis to attend to similar business.

Stephen Massett, ("Jeems Pipes,") is in Richmond, Va. Church's picture of Niagara is on exhibition in the same city.

The Democratic friends of Mr. Roger A. Pryor in Virginia, have presented him a service of plate on the occasion of his retiring from the Press of Virginia.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

THE RANNEY FUND.—AN' ARTISTS BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.—A few days ago the artists who had contributed to the fund raised for Mrs. RANNEY met at Mozart Hall, to receive the report drawn up by the Secretary, Mr. N. B. COLLINS. Mr. T. B. STEARNS was nominated chairman for the occasion. The report was highly satisfactory, showing that the amount realised, after the payment of all expenses, was $7,137 88, of which $5,350 were the proceeds of the pictures contributed by the artists. The remainder was from the sale of pictures painted by Mr. RANNEY, and the proceeds of the lecture delivered by Mr. JAS. T. BRADY. The question then arose as to the investment of the Fund, and, after some discussion, the plan proposed by the Committee was adopted. This was that the President, Vice-President and Treasurer of the National Academy should be constituted Trustees to invest the money and pay the interest semi-annually to Mrs. RANNEY for her benefit and that of her children until her death. Should her children then be of age they would receive the principal; if not, the interest would be paid for their benefit until they became so. After this, votes of thanks were tendered to Mr. N. B. COLLINS, for his valuable exertions; to the National Academy, for the gratuitous use of their exhibition rooms; to Mr. BRADY, for his services in delivering his lecture; to Messrs. H. H. LEEDS & Co., for gratuitously selling the paintings for the Fund; and to the Committee. The subject was then informally discussed of the formation of an Artists' Benevolent Society, and a Committee, consisting of the following gentlemen, appointed: T. S. Cummings, C. L. Elliott, T. F. Tait, T. B. Stearns, T. H. Cafferty, and N. B. Collins, for the purpose of drafting a Constitution and By-Laws, and reporting at a future meeting, to be called by them. The meeting then adjourned.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT.—Through the culpable recklessness of a Hook and Ladder Company, a lady was very seriously injured on Tuesday evening, as she was leaving a car on the Eighth-avenue. The car having stopped, she stepped upon the rear platform, when she saw before her, and within a yard of her face, the pole of the truck, which was running behind the car and very near it. By a sudden movement of her head to one side, she barely escaped being instantly killed; but instinctively putting up her right hand, it was badly lacerated, and the little finger completely crushed, making amputation necessary. At the same moment she received a flesh wound four inches deep in the left side of the breast, a little below the shoulder. Fortunately she was near her dwelling, to which she was immediately conveyed, and surgical aid procured. No reprehension can be too severe for the conduct of those who were running the Hook and Ladder truck. Utterly careless of the limbs and lives of persons in the car, they took no pains to stop, but when the car halted to allow a lady passenger to leave, the tongue of the truck maimed and wounded her in a shocking manner. Persons are very frequently injured from causes precisely similar, and it is high time the Police should check the practice which produces such results. But a few days ago we recorded the case of a boy very badly hurt—fatally as was at first supposed—by a Hook and Ladder truck, as he was leaving a Third-avenue car. Let us have no more such murderous work.

SINGULAR RECOVERY OF A LOST YOUNG WOMAN.—On the 7th of November last an American young woman, named SUSAN BLAKE, left her parents' residence, No. 59 East Nineteenth-street. She was 21 years of age, but had the appearance of quite a young girl. She had a very expressive countenance, small delicate features and a fair skin. An injury she received in childhood had, unfortunately, so impaired her brain that she was almost entirely demented. She is unable to answer the most simple questions beyond giving her name. Her parents, as may be supposed, were in great distress and anxiety on account of her absence, fearing that she might fall into unworthy hands. A reward of $200 was offered for her recovery. The most diligent search and inquiries failed to bring any tidings of her, until a little after daylight yesterday morning an officer of the Twenty-second Ward Police found her in Eighth-avenue. He at once recognized her from the description, which had been left in every Station-house in the City. She was restored to her afflicted parents. It is not known where she has been during her prolonged absence, as she is utterly unable to give any explanation. She was dressed differently from when she left home, but her clothing was of a comfortable and substantial character, and she has the appearance of having been well fed and well treated. The case is a very mysterious one. Her parents design making every effort possible to solve it.

SKATING IN THE CENTRAL PARK.—The ice on the skating-pond in the Central Park, hardened by the cold weather of Monday, afforded excellent skating, and on Tuesday there was a large number enjoying the sport. In the evening there were about 200 ladies on the pond engaged in that invigorating exercise until near 12 o'clock. The most convenient costume for ladies' use while skating is found to be the "Balmoral petticoat," worn as an outside garment, or the usual dress looped up, with a slight diminution in the character of the hoops. Those who make the largest sacrifice in this department of dress, and who consequently present less resistance to the wind while the limbs are left free, make decidedly the most graceful skaters. A small house stands near the pond, where they can warm themselves when cold, and make the necessary change of costume, put on the skates, &c. The warm weather of yesterday threatened to put an end temporarily to this pleasant recreation. The best route to reach the Park is by the Eighth-avenue cars, from the terminus of which there is now a line of wagons running to the pond.

CUBA AND TAMMANY HALL.—The Tammany Hall General Committee, at its meeting last night, adopted a very long string of resolutions in regard to the purchase of Cuba. They rehearse the history of all the acquisitions of territory our Government has made hitherto, and regard this as a precedent for the present occasion. The importance of Cuba as a strategic position is then set forth, and the horrible oppressions of the Government are also described at length, and in terms of fervid eloquence. The Committee then tender to the inhabitants of Cuba their "profoundest sympathies" for the unhappy condition in which they are compelled to exist, and their "cordial cooperation" with our venerable President in his endeavors to release them from it. This long series of resolutions closes by calling upon the Democracy of the State and the Union to sink all minor issues and rally to this grand test question of the Administration. We fear they will decline the invitation.

PLEASANT WEATHER.—Since the commencement of Winter there has been no weather to compare with the past few days. A fine bracing wind from the northwest, and just enough of frost to render the streets dry and passable, have drawn multitudes into the open air who had been housed during the season of damps, fog, and mud, which prevailed during the first weeks of the month. The stores along Broadway are besieged by throngs of ladies, who have been impatiently waiting the return of fine weather in order to go shopping. Yesterday the Brooklyn ferry-boats were unusually full of ladies and children, who came out to enjoy a promenade and to make purchases. Vessels bound off the coast have had an excellent opportunity, with fair winds, and the bright moonlit nights of the past week to get good offings.

THE POLICE COMMISSIONERS.—The Board met at 3 P. M. yesterday. ANDREW DRAKE was appointed a policeman in the First Precinct, Brooklyn, in place of Mr. BEATTY, resigned. D. R. PARKER, of the First Precinct, was dismissed from the Department for an assault and battery on a woman, and WM. CARRINGTON, of the Second Precinct, was dismissed for neglect of duty. The resignation of EDWARD H. GONGE, of the Sixth Precinct, was accepted. No more of the additional policemen whose appointment has been authorized by the Board of Supervisors, were appointed. There are not quite one hundred and fifty to be appointed, and the Commissioners are puzzled which of four hundred well-recommended applicants to select. The Board adjourned to the first Wednesday in February.

GEWERBE-VEREIN IN NEW-YORK.—The Gewerbe-Verein, or German Mechanics' and Tradesmen's Technical Association of the City of New-York, was organized some time ago by a number of gentlemen, for the purpose of encouraging industrious German mechanics and tradesmen, and to promote the acquisition and circulation among the Germans of early intelligence on all subjects connected with science and the industrial arts, and already the prospect is fair that it will become a useful institution to those whom it is specially designed to benefit. An address has been issued in which the management declare that it is not their aim to create a German nativism, but merely to assist meritorious inventors in earning their just reward.

ANNUAL MEETING OF EXEMPT FIREMEN.—The Exempt Firemen of the City held their annual meeting for the election of officers, at Firemen's Hall, Mercer-street, on Tuesday evening. The Treasurer's report gave the following statement of the financial condition of the Society as follows:

Income for the year	$322 74
Expenditure for same time	88 62
Balance remaining in Treasurer's hands	234 12
Balance on hand at the close of the previous year	981 17
Total balance on hand at present	$1,215 29

The officers of the last year were reëlected unanimously. PHILIP W. ENGS delivered a speech to the Association, after which they adjourned.

INDICTMENT OF A RUNNER.—GEORGE CARTER, a runner in this City, who was arrested on a charge of having caused the death of JOHN BRUSINGHAN, by beating him during a gambling quarrel at the Ohio House, corner of Washington and Chambers streets, has been indicted by the Hudson County Grand Jury.

BUTTERFLIES IN MID-WINTER.—A gentleman brought to the TIMES Office yesterday, two living and lively butterflies which he found in his wood-pile, in Brooklyn. The wood-pile was in the open air. It would seem that the temperature a few days ago—ten degrees below zero—must have proved fatal to such delicate insects. Such, however, has not been the case. Although they do not fly they are active and full of life.

THE NEW POLICEMEN.—Thirty out of the batch of fifty policemen who were appointed a week ago by the Police Commissioners, were sworn in by the chief clerk yesterday, their shields handed to them, and instructions given to report themselves for immediate duty in their respective Precincts. After taking the oath, and swearing to his ability to read the English language and write his own name, &c., each policeman receives an order on Messrs. ROGERS & RAYMOND for a new police uniform—the clothing firm named having put in the lowest bid for dressing the City guardians. Most of the new appointees seem quite as jubilant over the clothing order as the coveted order to report for police duty.

AFRICAN CIVILIZATION SOCIETY.—A meeting was called last evening at the Shiloh Church in Prince-street to hear an address from the Rev. Dr. PENNINGTON favoring the movement for evangelizing and Christianizing Africa. The objects of the Society are the Evangelization and Civilization of Africa, and of the descendants of African ancestors in any portion of the earth, wherever dispersed. Also, the destruction of the African Slave-trade, by the introduction of lawful commerce and trade into Africa. The meeting was not large; although those who did attend were of the most respectable and influential among the colored people of the City. The Rev. Mr. BISHOP, General-Superintendent of the African M. E. Church, presided. Dr. PENNINGTON vindicated the rights of the colored people to freedom in matters of conscience and opinion, as well as to the right of personal liberty. The time would come for colored people to do their own thinking. Africa presented a field for competition; colored people had a right to go there, and where they were able to go they should go. Dr. P. presented statistics to sustain his position, and concluded by recommending the objects of the African Civilization Society as a voluntary movement. The Rev. Mr. PRESCOTT, from Iowa, addressed the meeting, and endeavored to persuade them that Iowa was better than Africa, and that they should emigrate to the West, and buy land at $1 25 per acre, and turn farmers. His object is to promote the organization of societies, quietly, among the colored race for this purpose. The Rev. Mr. MITCHELL, from Canada, spoke in support of the Society and its objects. WILLIAM OLAND BOURNE made a brief but pertinent address. The meeting then adjourned.

YOUNG MEN'S REPUBLICAN COMMITTEE.—The Young Men's Committee of the Republican Party met, last evening, at No. 618 Broadway, to organize the campaign for 1859. Each Ward was fully represented. After a temporary organization had been effected, a resolution was adopted making twenty-five the requisite number to form a quorum. The Wards being called it was found that there were contesting seats of delegates from the Sixth, Eighth, Sixteenth and Eighteenth Wards. A Committee of three was appointed on each of the contested Wards. A half-hour's recess was then taken. On reassembling, the Committees reported in favor of the L. M. Peck ticket from the Sixth Ward; JNO. J. SHAW, of the Eighth; and WM. ATKINSON, of the Eighteenth. Soon after the Committee on the Sixteenth Ward contestants appeared and rendered a unanimous report in favor of the ticket headed by the name of ALEX. MCCLOUD, which was accepted. Motions to adopt and to hear statements from both sides were rejected, and the matter was laid on the table until the next meeting. The Twenty-first Ward was represented by one delegate only, and the Association in that Ward was directed to hold an election to fill vacancies on the 31st inst. The rules were suspended, and Mr. SILAS B. DUTCHER elected President by acclamation.

THE UPHAM WIFE ABANDONMENT CASE.—Mr. ALFRED W. UPHAM, desires to state that he was not arrested. He only kept his eye on the daughter, because she refused to tell where the wife had secreted herself. As Mr. UPHAM had spent several hours (18th November) with his wife trying to induce her to allow him to support her; offered to board her or keep house; and has made those offers weekly, or oftener, since she left him, and she utterly refused to let him take care of her, or board with him, he did not consider it necessary to engage board for her."

Police Reports.

A MUSICAL MILESIAN.—Edward Flynn has unmistakably Celtic features, and a brogue that would delight the ear of General Scott. For years he has been addressed and spoken of as "Ned the Greek." It is certain he did not receive this appellation from the Grecian character of his nose, for that part of his physical organization is an indignant pug. The Grecian Ned has long displayed a reprehensible aptitude in appropriating to his own use the property of other people. His appropriations have mainly been food, clothing, jewelry, liquors and kindred articles, which he could turn to his immediate personal use and comfort. Yesterday he entered upon a new field of theft, and stole a number of musical instruments from No. 527 Third-avenue. The owner discovered the loss, sounded the alarm, and sent an officer upon the track of the robber. The officer found Ned, and placed an effectual bar upon his musical progress, by taking him before Justice KELLY. Ned says that he never would have taken the musical instruments, had not a crotchet entered his head as to their value.

BOWERY BOYS AT WORK.—Intense fondness for late hours, rum and rioting, characterizes the "Bowery Boys." The unfortunate late pedestrians often suffer at their hands. About 2 o'clock yesterday morning Mr. JOHN DALRYMPLE, residing at No. 315 West Twenty-eighth-street, was passing up the Bowery on his way home, a gang of the Bowery youths were on a circulating tour, and Mr. DALRYMPLE unfortunately crossed their circuit. Without provocation they knocked Mr. D. down, beat him badly, and then fled. Mr. DALRYMPLE called for police assistance, but as none came he endeavored to make his way home. He managed to get as far as Washington-square, when he fell exhausted from loss of blood. A policeman happened to find him, and secured his removal to his residence. He says that his assailants were all youths from 15 to 20 years of age, and that he did not know any of them.

AN INCONSIDERATE CIGAR DEALER.—William Leinbeck, a German, who keeps a cigar store in Canal-street, was the unfortunate purchaser of the $800 worth of cigars and meerschaum pipes stolen from No. 90 Water-street, a few nights since, as heretofore reported. The police yesterday discovered that five boys were the thieves, two of whom they arrested, named Thomas Fraser and James Hays. The arrested juveniles "peached" upon Leinbeck, and, sure enough, the stolen property was found in the latter's store. Leinbeck was arrested as the receiver, and together with the boys was locked up for examination.

Coroners' Inquests.

FATAL FLUID-LAMP ACCIDENT.—As MARY BELL, a young woman who resided at No. 18 Minetta-street, was filling a fluid lamp on Tuesday evening, the lamp suddenly exploded, scattering the burning fluid over her person, and setting fire to her clothes. Before the fire could be extinguished she was so severely burned that she died in a short time. Coroner O'KEEFE held an inquest yesterday on the body, and a verdict was rendered in accordance with the facts stated. The deceased was 24 years of age and born in Virginia. She had been married but two months.

UNKNOWN MAN FOUND DEAD.—The body of a well-dressed elderly man was found, at a late hour Tuesday evening, in Grand-street, near Allen, and removed to the Tenth Ward Station-house. Coroner JACKMAN held an inquest yesterday, when a *post-mortem* examination showed that death was caused by disease of the kidneys and liver, and a verdict was thus rendered. The deceased appeared to be about 65 years old, was of medium height, and had gray hair and side military whiskers.

Board of Education.

At the meeting of the Board, which convened at 5 P. M. last evening, the President announced the appointment of the following Standing Committees in addition to those the members of which were elected at the last meeting:

Committee on the Annual Report—Mr. Green, Chairman; Messrs. Coger, O'Keefe, Brummell, Crozier.
New Schools—Mr. Tucker, Chairman; Messrs. Davenport, White, Lee, Waterbury.
Sites and School-houses—Mr. Tuthill, Chairman; Messrs. Adams, Farley, Timpson, Gould.
School Furniture—Mr. Cantrell, Chairman; Messrs. Mason, Byrne, Glover, Metzgar.
Warming and Ventilation—Mr. Lee, Chairman; Messrs. Eager, Benedict, Green, Davenport.
Repairs—Mr. Coger, Chairman; Messrs. Tucker, O'Keefe, Reynolds, Metzgar.
Supplies—Mr. Davenport, Chairman; Messrs. Lee, Cushing, Slote, Curtis.
Auditing Committee—Mr. Andrews, Chairman; Messrs. Stafford, Dougherty, Brummell, Crozier.
By-Laws, Rules and Regulations.—Mr. Adams, Chairman; Messrs. Waterbury, Andrews, Curtis, Marriner.
Elections and Qualifications—Mr. Stafford, Chairman; Messrs. Barry, Andrews, McCabe and Fitzgerald.
Correspondence—Mr. Byrne, Chairman; Messrs. Farr, White, Watson and Begg.
Course of Studies and School Books—Mr. Ranney, Chairman; Messrs. Eager, Bloomfield, Williams, Benedict.
Teachers—Mr. Fairman, Chairman; Messrs. Gildersleeve, McCabe, Ranney, Gould.
Salaries and Offices—Mr. Mason, Chairman; Messrs. O'Grady, Cantrell, Watson, Reynolds.
Libraries—Mr. Waterbury, Chairman; Messrs. Green, Timpson, Dougherty, Williams.
Free Scholarships—Mr. Brummell, Chairman; Messrs. Farley, McCabe, Fitzgerald, Barry.
Printing—Mr. Farr, Chairman; Messrs. Marriner, Slote, Fairman, Gildersleeve.
Annual Estimate and Apportionment—Mr. Benedict, Chairman; Messrs. O'Grady, Gould, Begg, McCay.

Mr. GREEN was excused from serving on the Committee on the Annual Report and the Committee on Libraries, and Mr. WHITE from serving on the Committee on New Schools and the Committee on Correspondence.

Communications were received from the School Officers of the Second, Fourteenth and Sixteenth Wards, asking that new school-houses might be erected in those Wards respectively.

A communication from the School Officers of the Fourth Ward, asking permission to advertise for new bids for the contract for building a school-house in Oliver-street, elicited considerable discussion. Mr. FITZGERALD thought that the lowest bid made when the contract was advertised before should be taken now and that it was not necessary to readvertise. The subject was referred to the Committee on Finance.

The President objected to signing a bill for $106 50 for repairs to Ward School No. 38, in the Eighth Ward, and a bill for $61 60 for fancy silver-medals for the same Ward. Both were referred to the Finance Committee.

Mr. WATERBURY offered a resolution, which was amended so as to read as follows, and adopted:

Resolved, That a Special Committee of five be appointed to visit Albany, as occasion may require, to examine and report to this Board in relation to legislation proposed in regard to school matters in this City, and that said Committee procure copies of all acts pending before the Legislature relative to the School System of this City, for the use of this Board.

The following are the members of the Committee: Messrs. Waterbury, Davenport, Curtis, Adams and Cushing. The Board then adjourned.

BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

Brooklyn Mercantile Library Association.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

The annual election for officers of this Society took place on Monday. There was much excitement, and the result was not definitely known until yesterday, when the following were declared elected officially by the canvassers. The whole number of votes cast was 1,576. By the above vote it appears that all of the regular ticket—except Mr. BLISS, for Vice-President, who is beaten by Mr. HAIGHT—was elected, viz.:

President—L. CHAPMAN, Jr.
Vice-President—G. L. Haight.
Corresponding Secretary—J. H. Frothingham.
Recording Secretary—Robert C. Ogden.
Treasurer—Henry P. Journeay.
And the regular Board of Directors.

UNION OF THE DEMOCRACY IN KINGS COUNTY.—So far as Committees can unite a dissevered party, the Democracy of Kings County were united last evening. A special Committee was appointed *with power* to agree upon the terms of a Union. The Committee reported the following: That the present members of the existing frain from having their names used as candidates at Committees be requested each and every one to resthe ensuing Primary Elections. That in the opinion of this Convention the best interests of the Party will be subserved by so doing. This was adopted unanimously in Convention, and was followed by hearty cheers. The additional arrangements are that the members of the city Vanderbilt and Bradley Committees of each Ward, with the Democratic Aldermen and Supervisor in each Ward where elected, be a Committee of Five, to act as Inspectors of Election at the next Primary meeting. This Committee also is to report to an adjourned meeting of the Convention, to be held on the 27th inst., a place for holding the polls in each Ward and Town, upon which the President of the Convention is to issue a call for the Primary meetings to be held on the 3d of February, to elect a new Committee, and also at the same time to elect delegates to a Convention to be held on the 27th of February, to consider the propriety of reorganizing the party.

A STEP IN THE RIGHT DIRECTION.—For a long time, it has been the common practice of the authorities both in Brooklyn and New-York, when a member of the Fire Department has been expelled, upon petition to erase the word "expelled," and substitute the word "resigned." The Fire Commissioners think that this will bring the Department into disgrace; and upon a recent occasion, the Commissioners of the Eastern District Fire Department refused to comply with the request of a petitioner, and intimated in their report, that this action is a precedent for the government of all subsequent applications of the same kind. The ground the Commissioners take is, that a man once expelled after a proper hearing, should not be reinstated. The Common Council, after hesitating a little, have confirmed the action of the Commissioners.

A SINGULAR CASE.—Coroner HORTON will hold an inquest, to-day, on the body of WM. DONOHUE, at the corner of Atlantic and Baltic streets, who died from injuries received by falling in the street on Monday night last, while intoxicated. He was crossing "Darby's Patch," in the Tenth Ward, with another person, also intoxicated, when they were pursued by boys, and in endeavoring to escape from them the deceased fell heavily to the ground, having been tripped up with a rope in the hands of the boys. He was taken up insensible, and remained so until he died.

THE WILLIAMSBURG FERRIES.—The Citizens' Committee, appointed at the public meeting held on Saturday evening last, relative to protecting the rights of Williamsburg in the re-leasing of the ferries, called upon the Comptroller in New-York on Monday, and obtained a promise from that official that the leases should not be disposed of before February, thereby giving the Committee an opportunity to lay their claims before the Common Council.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.—Mrs. MARGARET CONLAN, of Winfield, attempted to commit suicide on Tuesday night, by jumping into Newtown Creek, near the bridge. She was discovered by a passer-by in season to save her life. Domestic difficulties, it is alleged, was the cause of the attempt.

COURT CALENDARS.—*Circuit Court*—Nos. 87, 150, 176, 113. *City Court*—Nos. 24, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 33, 49, 54, 7, 55, 58, 5, 22, 12, 61, 62, 63.

The Brooklyn Stationery Contract.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In the TIMES of to-day we find, under the head of "Brooklyn Intelligence," an article headed "Sharp Practice." The statement of pretended facts contained in this article we claim is utterly untrue.

The Alderman of the Nineteenth Ward (who is, we understand, a candidate for the office of Mayor) has been led into making this statement, we should judge, solely by the desire of making political capital, *and knows*, if he has investigated this matter fully, that the amount of stationery and printing required and paid for by the City of Brooklyn has varied but a few hundred dollars in the last four or five years, while the contract has uniformly been awarded under a similar scale of prices to that of the past year. But, singular to relate, in former years the contracts have been awarded to the personal or political favorites of the Alderman of the Nineteenth, which fact has probably sealed his mouth in the past.

We deny that there was a single article advertised for in the proposals that was not used last year. We possessed no knowledge of what would be advertised for until after the proposals were printed.

All the information we had was gained by personal application at the various offices, which we believe to be a legitimate method of obtaining such information.

The charge that there was collusion between ourselves and other parties is consequently infamous and slanderous, and could only have emanated from a mind in itself capable of projecting such a transaction.

The bidding was open and fair to all parties, each and every one having the same schedule to work from, and we deny most positively that we have made an exorbitant charge on a single article in said schedule.

As the whole amount of printing and stationery for a city of over 200,000 inhabitants does not exceed that of some of our large Banks and Insurance Companies, we do not see who can honestly charge us with extortion; and had we given up the printing to the friend of the Alderman from the Nineteenth, as requested by him, although a higher bidder than ourselves for the same, we probably should not have heard a word about "Sharp Practice" from the honorable gentleman. J. JONES & CO.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Jan. 19, 1859.

The Philadelphia *Press* publishes a reminiscence of the days when the citizens of Philadelphia remonstrated against lighting the streets with gas. A petition to the Common Council, dated Nov. 28, 1833, prays that "the lighting our city with oil may be continued," on the ground that the use of gas would produce a bad effect upon the water of the rivers, and poison the fish. Appended to the petition are the names of Horace Binney, Thomas Allibone Matthew Newkirk, John C. Cresson, and other prominent citizens. Curiously enough, Mr. John C. Cresson is now Engineer and Superintendent of the Philadelphia Gas Works.

The fifty-second Philadelphia Trade Sale of Books, Paper, Stationery, &c., will commence on the 21st of March. Already invoices have been promised by all the booksellers of Boston, and most of those of New-York.

The Governor of New-Hampshire has appointed Thursday, April 7, as a day of public fasting and prayer.

The Knoxville (Tenn.) *Register* has changed hands—Rice & Co. resigning to Mr. Lewis.

Singer's Sewing Machines.—In point of beauty durability, perfection of work, and capacity to perform every variety of sewing, no other sewing machines can compare with Singer's. New and approved machines at greatly reduced prices.
I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway.

Grover & Baker's
CELEBRATED
FAMILY SEWING MACHINES.
NEW STYLES. Price from $50 to $100
These machines are admitted to be the best in use fo family sewing.
Office No. 495 Broadway.

Singer's Sewing Machines—For all manufactur ing purposes, have a great reputation, honestly earned. All the products of these machines are in active demand at extra prices.
I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway.

A New Article for the Hair.
PHALON & SON'S COCOINE
is the best and cheapest article for the hair. For preserving, beautifying and restoring the hair; the most perfect hair-dressing ever offered to the public. Sold at Nos. 517, 497 and 197 Broadway, and by all druggists and fancy goods dealers. Large bottles, 50 cents; small, 25 cents. Inquire for Phalon & Son's Cocoine. Beware of counterfeits.

Special Notice.—Dealers in Goodyear's patent for vulcanised rubber suspenders, braids, webs and all other fabrics and articles made by combining fibrous substances with threads or sheets of vulcanised rubber, are notified that, unless the same are properly stamped or labelled with my name and by my authority, they cannot be legally disposed of in the United States. Merchants and dealers are invited to examine specimens now in store, and to give their orders for the Spring trade to the undersigned, exclusive owner of the titles and exclusive rights in the patent for these goods, which embrace all the styles heretofore manufactured or imported, and many others. Also, licenses to manufacture and sell, and the terms may be obtained on application to me at No. 23 Cortlandt-st., New-York. HORACE H. DAY.

Meyer's Miraculous Vermin Destroyer.
THE ONLY REMEDY IN THE WHOLE WORLD
SURE TO EXTERMINATE
Rats, Mice, Bugs, Roaches, Ants, Fleas, Moths, Musquitoes, and all other vermin and insects.
For sale, from 25 cents to $1, by the proprietor, JOSEPH MEYER, Practical Chemist, No. 612 Broadway, corner of Houston-st.; General Agent, F. V. RUSHTON, Druggist, No. 10 Astor House and No. 417 Broadway. For sale, also, by F. C. Wells & Co., No. 115 Franklin-st., and Mrs. Hays, No. 175 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Stearns & Marvin's
WILDER-PATENT
FIRE-PROOF SAFES.
Seventeen years in use and have never failed. Two hundred and forty-three have been tested in accidental fires.
STEARNS & MARVIN, } No. 40 Murray-st., New-York.
} No. 57 Gravier-st., New-Orleans
} No. 29 North Main-st., St. Louis.

Office Carpets.—Small-figured Brussels, Tapestries, Three-ply and Ingrain Carpets, in appropriate colors and good quality. Also, Oil-cloths, in sheets that are well seasoned, for sale at new Carpet Warerooms of GEO. E. L. HYATT,
Nos. 273 Canal, and 31 Howard sts.,
Six doors east of Broadway.

Barry's Tricopherous
is the
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists and perfumers.

Wheeler and Wilson's Sewing Machines.
PRICES GREATLY REDUCED.
They are the favorites for families.—*New-York Times.*
We prefer them for family use.—*New-York Tribune.*
Office No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

Batchelor's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.—This celebrated establishment is at No. 233 Broadway. Twelve private rooms for the application of his famous Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all; this is the only place where these are properly understood and made

The Metallic Tablet Strop—Invented by GEORGE SAUNDERS, A. D. 1816. This, the genuine article, has never been equaled for producing the keenest possible edge to a razor. Can be obtained of the subscribers and sole manufacturers, J. & S. SAUNDERS,
Store No. 7 Astor House.

Times Building Job Printing Office.—Every description of Plain and Fancy Job and Card Printing executed by H. S. TAYLOR,
Under *Times* Counting Room,
No. 42 Park-row.

Rupture cured by Marsh's Radical Cure Truss.—Reference to all the principal surgeons and physicians of this City. Call and examine them before purchasing elsewhere. Also, Elastic Stockings, Shoulder Braces, Supporters, &c. No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House.

Tracy's Celebrated Shirts constantly on hand, and made to order, of the best materials, at the Shirt and Collar Dépôt, Nos. 87 and 89 William-st., one door north of Maiden-lane. GEO. M. TRACY, Agent.

Singer's Sewing-Machines.—Every mechanic who begins the year by purchasing one of SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES will be $1,000 better off when the year ends. I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway.

$50.—Singer's Family Sewing Machines.—Price, only FIFTY DOLLARS. For good work and good looks this machine is unequaled.
I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway.

A. W. Faber's Lead Pencils sold at Retail by all stationers. At wholesale only by E. FABER, (sole agent,) No. 133 William-st.

MARRIED.

BEALE—AMERMAN.—On Tuesday, Jan. 18, by the Rev. S. D. Brown, C. DAVIS BEALE, of Boston, to Miss HELEN AMERMAN, of New-York.

LUCE—BURROUGHS.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Jan. 19, by the Rev. J. A. Paddock, Mr. JOHN LUCE to SUSAN A., eldest daughter of the late Wm. L. Burroughs, Esq., deceased, all of Brooklyn.

DOUGHERTY—KERR.—At Brooklyn, L. I., on Saturday, Jan. 15, by the Rev. E. M. Johnson, EDWARD H. DOUGHERTY to AMELIA D. KERR, both of New-York.

VAN TUYL—TAYLOR.—In the town of Rye, on Wednesday, Jan. 19, by the Rev. E. S. Raymond, Dr. DEWITT C. VAN TUYL, of Rio de Janeiro, to Miss MARY L. TAYLOR, daughter of Wm. Taylor, Esq., of the former place.

MAPLES—SWORDS.—On Tuesday, Jan. 18, at Deermont, Westchester Co., N. Y., the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. G. C. Pennell, JAMES H. MAPLES, of Toledo, Ohio, to MARY HELEN, daughter of Edward L. Swords.

DIED.

MACLEAN.—In this City, on Wednesday, Jan. 19, HENRY, infant son of Wm. H. and Emma Maclean, aged 18 days.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Friday, Jan. 21, from their residence, No. 407 4th-av., without further invitation.

MARTIN.—In this City, on Tuesday, Jan. 18, of dropsy on the brain, CHARLES E. MARTIN, only son of John K. and Sarah E. Martin.

The friends of the family are requested to attend his funeral, without further invitation, from the residence of his parents, No. 201 West 22d-st. His remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment, on Thursday, at 1 o'clock P. M.

STUYVESANT.—In this City, on Tuesday, Jan. 18, GERARD STUYVESANT, in the 54th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of his family are invited to attend his funeral, on Friday, the 21st inst., at 4 o'clock P. M., from St. Mark's Church, without further notice.

JOLLIE.—In this City, on Tuesday, Jan. 18, EDWARD JOLLIE, in the 64th year of his age.

The funeral will take place from the residence of his brothr in-law, Mr. John Phayre, No. 201 West 36th-st., at 10 o'clock this (Thursday) morning. The friends of the family are invited to attend, without further notice.

GILLEN.—In this City, on Tuesday, Jan. 18, MARY GILLEN, aged 69 years.

Her friends, also those of her son-in-law, Peter L. Feirty, are requested to attend the funeral, on Friday, 21st inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from No. 120 White-st.

☞ Philadelphia and Baltimore papers please copy.

MARTIN.—In this City, on Tuesday evening, Jan. 18, after a protracted illness, JOHN B. MARTIN, in the 73d year of his age.

His friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 27 West 32d-st., on Friday, Jan. 21, at 10 o'clock, without further invitation. His remains will be taken to Woodbridge, N. J., by the 12 M. train of the New-Jersey Railroad.

VAIL.—At Morristown, N. J., on Tuesday, Jan. 18, ALFRED VAIL, Esq., aged 52 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Friday, Jan. 21, at 11 o'clock A. M., from St. Peter's Church.

STRAW HATS
AT WHOLESALE.
JOHN MAYHER,
IMPORTER, MANUFACTURER AND WHOLESALE DEALER IN
STRAW HATS
Of every description,
NO. 180 BROADWAY,
New-York.

ANOTHER
NEW POEM by JOHN G. WHITTIER,
entitled
"THE RED RIVER VOYAGEUR,"
Will be published THIS MORNING in
THE INDEPENDENT.
For sale by News Agents in all parts of the country.

TO HOUSEKEEPERS.
Those who wish to prevent their houses from being entered by burglars are invited to examine our ROTARY LOCK, universally conceded by those who have examined and used it to be the best and most convenient lock ever invented. VALENTINE & BUTLER,
No. 337 Broadway.

"THE RED RIVER VOYAGEUR,"
A new Poem from the pen of
JOHN G. WHITTIER,
Will appear THIS MORNING in
THE INDEPENDENT.
For sale by News Agents in all parts of the country.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY,
SILVER AND PLATED WARE,
For sale by GEO. C. ALLEN,
Importer and Manufacturer,
No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.,
(Formerly No. 11 Wall-st.)

CHAPPED HANDS, CHAPPED LIPS, &c—Certain cure. HEGEMAN & CO.'S Camphor Ice with Glycerine. Cheap, safe, and agreeable. HEGEMAN & CO'' Nos. 165, 273, 511, and 756 Broadway.

LYON'S MAGNETIC POWDER AND PILLS.
For the destruction of all kinds of Garden Insects, Ants, Bedbugs, Roaches, Ticks, Fleas, Moths, Rats and Mice, &c.
What greater trouble, in an hour of ease,
Than gnawing rats bed-bugs and fleas.
Gardens can be preserved and houses rid of these pests. It was discovered by Mr. E. LYON, a French Chemist, in Asia, and has been patronized by all Eastern Governments and Colleges. Reference can be made wherever the article has been tried. It is free from poison, and harmless to mankind and domestic animals. Many worthless imitations are advertised. Be sure it bears the name of E. LYON. Remember
'Tis Lyon's Powder kills insects in a trice,
While Lyon's Pills are mixed for rats and mice.
Sample flasks, 25 cents; regular sizes, 50 cents and $1.
BARNES & PARK, General Druggists,
Nos. 13 and 15 Park-row, New-York.

PILES, PILES, PILES.
NEW-HAVEN, Oct. 16, 1858.
DR. WITMER:
I have been afflicted with external piles for the last 15 years; I was operated upon, and have tried all the advertised remedies for curing piles, but done me no good; I was in a wretched condition, and was advised by Mr. Clifford, of your City, to try Dr. WITMER'S Pile Suppository, which I did, and I am happy to state that it has entirely cured me of that dreadful disease, piles. Yours, respectfully, EDWARD S. WARDEN.
Agency for the sale of Dr. WITMER'S Pile Suppository No. 158 Bowery, New-York.

$10,000 PER ANNUM WILL BE SAVED to the people by HOLMES' astounding reduction of his notorious Dollar Photographic Portraits to 50 cents. The largest portrait in the world for 50 cents. In natural colors $3. Gallery No. 289 Broadway.
N. B.—25 artists are employed on these pictures, turning out 500 and 600 daily.

ERICSSON'S CALORIC ENGINES.—Engines for pumping, for working printing-presses, for hoisting purposes, for railway stations, for working machinery, and for yachts, are now being manufactured in numbers, and are ready for delivery at the Agency.
JNO. B. KITCHING, No. 638 Broadway.

THE INDEPENDENT FOR THIS WEEK
Will be published THIS MORNING, containing a "Star Paper" by
HENRY WARD BEECHER.
A new Poem from the pen of
JOHN G. WHITTIER,
entitled
"THE RED RIVER VOYAGEUR."
A striking article by the
REV. DR. GEORGE B. CHEEVER,
entitled
"RAREY ON BLINKERS."
The Commercial Department will contain a valuable article on
"COMMERCIAL AGENCIES."
Among other interesting reading matter in the coming number will be a complete and elaborate account of the
ENGLISH POSTAL SYSTEM,
including a consideration of Cheap Postage, House-Delivery, and a clear and interesting exposition of the
ENGLISH MONEY-ORDER SYSTEM.
In addition to these valuable articles, the same paper

DRY GOODS.

SAFETY!
COMFORT!!
AND
ELEGANCE!!!
ARE INSURED BY WEARING
DOUGLAS & SHERWOOD'S
NEW
MATINEE SKIRT,
WITH THE
PATENT DETACHABLE
HOOP FASTENING
AND
ADJUSTABLE BUSTLE.

SAFETY!! since it effectually obviates the danger arising from entangling the feet, or foreign substances, to the hoops!

COMFORT!! because the muslin skirt can be instantaneously removed from the springs by PATENT DETACHABLE FASTENINGS, washed, with other garments, and at no greater expense, and replaced on the hoops in a minute!

ELEGANCE!! because the scientific cut of the muslin skirt, and the fine material of which it is composed, give a graceful fall to the robe worn over it; and will, in hot weather, enable the wearer to dispense with any intermediate skirt.

The MATINEE SKIRT has eleven hoops, weighs but ten ounces, is STAMPED WITH THE TRADE MARK of Messrs. DOUGLAS & SHERWOOD, *and is the best Skirt ever introduced to the Public*, and quite indispensable to every lady who desires to combine in her apparel SAFETY, COMFORT and ELEGANCE! For sale at all the principal stores in the United States and Canada.

WANTED,
TEN THOUSAND
LADIES,
TO
PURCHASE
LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS,
LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS,
LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS,
LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS
FOR
LADIES,
MEN,
WOMEN,
GENTLEMEN,
GIRLS,
BOYS,
AND
CHILDREN.

THE BEST PLACE
IN THE CITY
TO FIND A REAL
PRIME ARTICLE,
IS AT
R. H. MACY'S,
CORNER OF 14TH ST. AND 6TH-AV.

WET LINENS! WET TOWELS!!
T. M. JAMES,
No. 102 6th-av., near 8th-st.,
Will open this day $10,000 worth of Linen goods.
5,000 doz. Huck Towels at 10s. per doz., worth 14s.
3,000 yards extra heavy Huck at 1s. cheap at 20c.
60 doz. brown linen Towels at 5c. each; bargain.
500 doz. fine fringe Doyles at 5s. and 6s per doz., cheap.
1,700 doz. snow-drop Napkins at 10s., worth 14s.
Very wide and heavy twill Toweling at 7c. per yard.
Fine crash for Toweling for 6c. per yard.
Such bargains never occurred in the annals of dry goods.
T. M. JAMES,
No. 102 6th-av., near 8th-st.

GREAT RUSH! GREAT RUSH!!
WET DAMASK. WET SHEETING.
Good and heavy Damasks at 3s., 4s. and 4s. 6d. per yard.
Extra fine and heavy Damask 5s. 6d. per yard, worth 8s.
Full-width Sheeting without seam, at 1s. 6d., usual price 2s. 6d.
5-4 wide double-warp English Long Cloth 12½c., worth 18¾c.
40-inch pillow-case Muslin at 10c., value 14½c.
38-inch superfine English Long Cloth 1s., cheap at 20c.
A very superior make of Shirting at 10c., a bargain.
This is a rare chance for Hotels and Housekeepers.
T. M. JAMES, No. 102 6th-av., near 8th-st.

GREATEST BARGAINS EVER KNOWN.
175 pieces PLAID JACONET, at 12½ cents; usual price 25. 6d.
200 pieces FRENCH BRILLANTS, at 11 cents; cheap at 18¾ cents.
75 pieces BIRD'S EYE, at 10 cents; cost to manufacture 16½ cents.
460 pieces FIGURED BOOK MUSLIN, for windows, at 1s. per yard; cheap at 2s.
Slightly damaged by water.
T. M. JAMES, No. 102 6th-av., near 8th-st.

IMMENSE SACRIFICE
IN
CLOAKS, RAGLANS, CIRCULARS, &c.
H. EDGERTON, NO. 409 CANAL-ST.,
WILL OFFER FOR SALE
ON THURSDAY, JAN. 20, 1859,
HIS ENTIRE STOCK,
FROM 40 TO 60 PER CENT. BELOW
FORMER PRICES.
This stock embraces
All the new Parisian styles
And novelties of the season.
The proprietor having determined to close out the
ENTIRE STOCK
Previous to Feb. 20, 1859,
Will offer the following inducements to purchasers:
BLACK BEAVER RAGLANS
at $4 50; former prices $6 50.
BLACK TRECOT RAGLANS
at $4 50; former prices $6 50.
BLACK PILOT BEAVER RAGLANS
at $6; former prices $9.
BLACK CASTOR BEAVER RAGLANS
at $7 and $8; former prices $10 and $12.
BLACK FELT BEAVER RAGLANS
at $6; former prices $10.
BLACK SLEEVE CLOAKS (Crochet Trimmings)
at $10; former price $15.
BLACK TRECOT SLEEVE CLOAKS
at $11; former price $17.
BLACK CASTOR BEAVER SLEEVE CLOAKS
at $12, $14, and $16; former prices $18, $20, and $22.
As this stock must be disposed of previous to Feb. 20, the ladies will see at a glance the necessity of an early call, as the prices are at least from
40 TO 60 PER CENT. BELOW FORMER PRICES.
H. EDGERTON,
No. 409 Canal-st.

NOTICE!
IMPORTANT TO SKIRT DEALERS!!
OSBORN & VINCENT,
SKIRT MANUFACTURERS, of this City, have LETTERS PATENT of the United States, which grants to them the *exclusive right* to make, use or sell
LADIES' EXPANSION OR EXTENSION
SKELETON SKIRTS.
Any person or persons who shall make or sell any such Skirts without license, will be held liable for damages to the full extent of the law.
The undersigned are parties having license from us to use the rights and privileges granted by said patent:

Douglas & Sherwood,	Wallace & Sons,
J. Wilcox & Co.,	J. P Moran & Co.,
W. S. & C. H. Thomson,	Frost & Co.,
Shelton & Osborn Skirt Co.,	Samuel H. Doughty,
Osborn & Cheeseman,	D. M. Bassett & Co.,
Downs & Bassett,	M. Donnelly & Co.,
Hayden & Harrison,	O. H. Barnard,
Chas. A. Postley,	Wm. Blackington, Agent,
Joseph W. Bradley,	F. Hull & Co.
W. H. Reed & Co.,	J. C. Brown,
The Union Skirt Co.,	

OSBORN & VINCENT,
Proprietors of the Patent,
No. 69 Warren-st., New-York.

ANNOUNCEMENT.
GREAT SALE OF MOURNING GOODS.
IMMENSE SACRIFICE!
THE ENTIRE STOCK OF DRESS GOODS,
BOMBAZINES, SILKS, DELAINES, &c., &c.
BONNETS, CLOAKS AND MANTILLAS, TO
BE SOLD OUT REGARDLESS OF
COST, TO CLOSE THE BUSINESS.
Sale daily from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.
At
WEED'S MOURNING STORE,
No. 579 Broadway.

VELVET FLOWERS
At 50 cents per bunch.
CHENILLE COIFFURES
At 50 cents each.
SORIER COIFFURES
Commencing at $1 50 each.
We have cut down in price the above goods to enable us to make room for Spring Flowers now *en route* from Europe.
JAMES TUCKER,
No. 361 Broadway.

SKIRTS.—TWELVE-SPRING SKELETON SKIRTS—Self-adjusting bustle; best pattern, made without sewing, $1 31; 14 springs, $1 50; and 17 springs, $2. Dealers supplied with 8 springs for $8 per dozen; 11 springs, $11; and 13 springs, $15. C. L. HARDING, No. 281 Spring-st., near Hudson. No connection with the next door.

WET GOODS.—ENGLISH PRINTS, CHALLIES Chambays, White Muslins, Linen Handkerchiefs, Table Cloths, &c., just received and for sale by WM. MATHEWS, No. 54 Catharine-st.

FURS.

FURS! FURS!
LADIES RUSHING IN CROWDS.
STORE FULL! GREAT EXCITEMENT!!
UNHEARD OF BARGAINS.
GENUINE MINK SETS,
REFUSED SELLING THE SAME
TWO WEEKS SINCE TO FURRIERS,
WHO WANTED CHOICE SELECTIONS.
RETURNS TO MAKE TO HUNTERS BY FEB. 1.
MUST NOW CLOSE OUT
FURS THAT WILL BRING DOUBLE
NEXT WINTER,
AT THE FUR TRADE TRAPPERS DEPOT.
DRAKE,
No 9 Bowery.

THE HUDSON BAY COMPANY,
No. 54 Broadway,
will sell the balance of their stock of Ladies'
FANCY FURS,
at a reduction of 25 per cent. from last years' prices. On hand yet, a few of those French Mink sets, at $6, usually sold at $15; Rock Mink sets at $5, usual price $12; Real Mink Victorine, Muff and Cuffs, $13.
MARK J. KING, No. 54 Broadway.

BILLIARDS.

PHELAN'S IMPROVED BILLIARD TABLES AND
COMBINATION CUSHIONS,
PATENTED FEB. 19, 1856; OCT. 28, 1856; DEC. 8, 1857; JAN. 12, 1858; NOV. 16, 1858.
These tables are now well known to be the best in the world.
For sale only at the manufactory, Nos. 51 and 53 Ann-st., and at PHELAN'S, 786 and 788 Broadway, New-York.

SITUATIONS WANTED.
FEMALES.

WANTED.—AN AMERICAN LADY, WITH A kind and pleasant disposition, wishes a home where she will be considered as one of the family; is a neat sewer, and willing to make herself useful; has no objection to going out of the City a short distance. Unexceptionable references as to character and capability. For further particulars address a note to A. B., Box No. 178 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—A COMPETENT PERSON WISHES A situation to take charge of a baby; is a good laundress and a neat doer-up of fine clothes; or would take care of grown children, who has had much experience, and will be found useful and obliging. Best of City reference given. Address or call at No. 204 Jay-st.; or address A. C., Box No. 120 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MOST FAITHful and trustworthy girl, to do the cooking, washing and ironing of a private family, or will do the general housework of a small family; is a trusty servant in the kitchen; can wash and iron well; has excellent references from her last places. Apply at No. 414 Broadway, near Canal-st., up stairs.

WANTED—BY A TIDY GIRL, WITH EXCELLENT City reference, a situation as regular laundress; does up linens in a magnificent style, and muslins and lace; does fluting; is fully competent; wages $7 a month; also, a girl of 18, to mind a baby; sews neatly; quick at the needle; wages $6. Call at No. 216 East 23d-street, for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman, who is fully competent to take charge of a baby from its infancy, also plain sewing; or as chambermaid, and to assist in the washing and ironing. The best of City reference given. Call at No. 97 Charlton-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A FIRST-CLASS cook, in a private family: understands all kinds of family cooking; has the very best of City reference; lived eight years in one family; no objection to leave the City; Washington preferred. Apply at No. 126 Clinton-place, in the grocery store.

WANTED—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT WOman, a situation as nurse and seamstress; can cut and fit children's dresses; will take care of a baby from its birth; is fully competent, having always lived in that capacity, and can give the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 107 East 13th-st, between 3d and 4th avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation in a private family as seamstress; is a dressmaker, and understands all kinds of family sewing, and can make children's clothes; is willing and obliging, and would prefer a home more than high wages. Has the best City references. Call at No. 145 6th-av., in the Millinery store, for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation in a private family, to cook, wash and iron, or would assist with housework; is a good plain cook, first-rate washer and ironer, and has the best City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 109 11th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., room No. 2, second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN to do the waiting of a nice private family, or would do the chamber-work and waiting of a small family; can give the best of City reference from her last place, where she has lived for the last 7 years. Call at No. 71 King-st., 2d floor, front room; can be seen till suited.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as cook, such as pastry, soups, poultry and game, baking, puddings, and different branches; one who can give the best City reference from her last employer. Can be seen for two days. Call at No. 214 East 20th-st., first floor, back room.

WANTED—A NURSE'S SITUATION BY A COMpetent woman; can take the entire charge of an infant from its birth; has long experience in the care of children; most respectable City reference can be given. Apply at No. 91 Greenwich-av., opposite 12th-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl to do light chamberwork, or take care of children; or take care of a baby and do plain sewing; no objections to go a short distance in the country; the best of City reference given. Apply for two days at No. 46 East 23d-st., up stairs.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN THE CITY OR country by a respectable German Protestant girl to do cooking, washing and ironing, or general housework; is a first-rate washer and ironer, a good plain cook and baker; willing and obliging; has very good references. Call at No. 378 6th-av., near 23d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant young woman, as cook, washer and ironer, or as laundress in a small private family; has good City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days, if not engaged, at No. 217 7th-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITuation in a small, private family, as cook and baker, who understands all kinds of pastry; if necessary will assist as washer and ironer. Call at No. 84 Warren-st., between Smith and State sts., Brooklyn. Best City reference given. Address a note to the above.

WANTED—BY A HIGHLY-RECOMMENDED Protestant girl, a situation as excellent and neat pastry-cook; makes the best of bread; understands the management of milk and butter; or would take a first-class laundress' place. Is careful, upright, and anxious to give satisfaction. Call at No. 129 Waverley-place.

WANTED—FOR A SCOTCH PROTESTANT WOman, a situation as experienced cook and laundress, or cook and to assist in washing and ironing; is a middle-aged woman, reliable and steady, neat about the kitchen, quick and thoroughly capable; has excellent testimonials. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED, RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as cook or seamstress in a private family, is a good family baker; good City reference from her last employer. Call at No. 145 7th-av., between 20th and 21st-st, second floor, front.

WANTED—BY A TIDY, TRUSTWORTHY GIRL, a situation as child's nurse and laundress; is competent to take charge of a baby from its birth. The best of reference from her last employer. Can be seen for four days at No. 212 West 32d-st., near 9th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE girl, to do chamberwork and to assist in washing and ironing, or to do chamberwork and plain sewing; best of City reference given, if required. Apply at No. 144 30th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman as housemaid and sewer, or as waitress and sewer; she understands her business thoroughly. Can give the best of reference. Can be seen at No. 335 6th-av., between 20th and 21st sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK BY A RESpectable woman; will assist in the washing; can be highly recommended by the last family she lived with. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 59 4th-av., one door from 9th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT, a situation as excellent plain cook, and is willing to assist in the washing and ironing; is a good baker. Good City reference given. Call at No. 36 18th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av., in the rear.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation in a respectable family as chambermaid and good fine washer and ironer; good City reference given. Can be seen at No. 53 Tillary-st., Brooklyn, near Fulton.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITUAtion as cook; one who understands her business perfectly, and has no objection to assist with the washing; one who can give the best of City reference. Call at No. 73 West 20th-st., near the 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN AMERICAN woman, in a genteel family, as cook; she is perfectly competent; familiar with all kinds of meat and pastry cooking; can produce good reference. Inquire at No. 127 West 24th-st.

WANTED—A HOME IN BROOKLYN, FOR A young lady of the highest respectability and worth, in a family where her services in the instruction of children, or sewing a portion of the time, will compensate for board. Inquire at No. 116 State-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITuation as first class laundress; understands her business in fluting and mangling; can do up ladies' muslins the best kind; best of City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 89 6th-av., near 8th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN as cook, who understands her business well; has no objection to assist in the washing and ironing. Good references given. Call at No. 170 West 34th-st, near 8th-av., 2nd floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as cook, and to assist in washing and ironing, and is a good bread baker; has good City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 162 9th-st., between 3d and 4th avs., third floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as plain cook; is a first-rate washer and ironer; has the best of City references. Call at No. 112 Ludlow-st., between Delancy and Rivington sts. Can be seen for two days, if not engaged.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN A PRIVATE FAMily, by a very competent person as first-class laundress; has excellent City reference from her last employer. Can be seen at her last place until engaged. Call at No. 78 6th-av.

WANTED.—A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOMAN that has lived for upwards of a year in a minister's family, wishes a situation to do chamberwork and waiting: no objections to do the work of a small family; good references can be given. Call at No. 125 Perry-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL A SITUAtion as plain cook, washer and ironer, or to do the general housework of a small family. Best of reference given. Apply at No. 410 6th-av., near 25th-st., for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl, a situation as nurse and to do plain sewing, or chambermaid and sewing, in a respectable family. Call at No. 108 St. Mark's place. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK A SITUAtion; has got the best of reference from some of the first families in the City. Call at No. 134 Clinton-place, near 6th av., first floor, back.

WANTED—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE GIRL, a situation as competent laundress and chambermaid in a private family. Has the best of City reference. Call at No. 232 East 13th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN A SITUATION as laundress and chambermaid; she understands her business. Can be seen at No. 277 West 28th-st., between 9th and 10th avs., for two days. Good City reference.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITuation in a small private family, to do the general housework; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 58 Sands-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl as chambermaid and laundress, or to do the housework of a private family; good references; no objections to the country. Call at No. 269 1st-av.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED RESPECTAble woman, a situation as cook or laundress in a private family; is a good family baker. Good City reference given. Call at 145 7th-av., between 20th and 21st sts.

CALIFORNIA.—A RESPECTABLE FEMALE, who fully undrstands the care of children, wishes to go to California with a family who may be going out by the steamer of the 26th, or the next one after; she is willing to pay half the passage-money; the best of reference. Address for three days, ELLEN, Brooklyn Post-Office.

FRENCH AND GERMAN GIRLS—AND SERvants of every nation, male and female, can always be had at the rooms of the Employment Society, Nos. 12 and 14 Bible House, 8th-st., between 3d and 4th avs. French cooks and nurses on hand.

SITUATIONS WANTED.
FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A VERY INTELLIGENT, RESpectable, and thoroughly-experienced young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waiter, or housework for a small family; is a thorough servant, very neat and obliging; will refer to her last place, where she served over four years. Apply at No. 58 Atlantic-st., near Hicks, Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT young woman, a situation as cook, washer and ironer; understands bread and pastry in all its branches; is an excellent washer and ironer; can produce the best of reference as to character and capacity; or she would do the general housework of a small family. Apply at No. 219 1st-av., between 13th and 14th sts., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GIRL OF REspectability and experience, from the old country, to do the housework of a private family. is a trustworthy, well-informed girl, of neat appearance, and will take pleasure in trying to please, in a good home. Wages moderate. Apply at No. 414 Broadway, near Canal st., up stairs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN as cook, washer and ironer; good City reference given. Apply at No. 35 Christopher-st., corner Waverley-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl to cook, wash and iron; no objection to do the housework of a small private family; has best of City reference. Apply at No. 148 West 17th-st., near 7th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WET NURSE BY a young woman, with a fresh breast of milk. Apply at No. 123 Chrystie-st.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY A married man, without children; he understands the business perfectly; would do the work of a small vegetable garden if required; he would go to any part of the country to a permanent situation; can be well recommended by his last employer; he will be found steady and obliging. Can be seen by addressing J. C., Coachman, Hastings Post-office, on Hudson, Westchester Co.

WANTED—EMPLOYMENT BY A STRONG AND active single young man, just from the country, either as porter in a store, or to take care of a team of horses, or any kind of an honorable employment; will be found faithful and obliging, in every respect; writes a good hand, and quick at figures. A note addressed to J. M., Box No. 110 *Times* Office, will meet prompt attention.

WANTED.—A GARDENER WANTS A SITUAtion; understands the business in all its various branches; has long experience in the business; would have no objection to see to the farm if required; is a married man; can give reference. A line sent to A. Bridgman's, No. 878 Broadway, for B. K., will be attended to until engaged.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable man, as coachman or groom; is a good, careful driver, and is a competent groom; can give the best of City reference. Apply or address COACHMAN, for three days, at No. 96 West 27th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY A single young man who perfectly understands his business in its various branches; is of a most obliging disposition; has the best of City recommendations. Apply or address at No. 105 East 25th-st., first floor, back room, or T. D., Box No. 210 *Times* Office.

WANTED—IN A DRY GOODS HOUSE A SITUAtion as shipping clerk, having a thorough knowledge of that business, or as light porter, by a young man from Beverly, Illinois, where he has been engaged teaching school. A permanent situation desired. Good reference, if desired. Address, through Post-Office, C. B. I.

WANTED—BY AN ACTIVE INTELLIGENT LAD, 15 years old, who has had some experience in a clothing store, a situation where he can make himself useful and earn a living. Address E. W. LINDSEY, Box No. 101 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY A man who thoroughly understands his business, and has had many years' experience in this City; can produce the best of City references. Call at, or address THOS H., No. 396 6th-av., second floor, front.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN AS farmer or coachman, who understands the care of horses and farming in all its branches; can give the best City reference, and to honesty, sobriety and capability. Address E. W., Box No. 164 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant waiter, accustomed to all the duties of a first-rate family; has good City reference. Can be seen until suited at No. 99 4th-av., in the cabinet shop.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY AN EXPERIenced waiter; has been 8 years in his last place; has good City reference. Address H. B., Union-square Post-Office, for two days.

TO LAWYERS.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG man, a member of the bar one year, and of one year's experience in a law office in this City, a Commissioner of Deeds for New-York and nearly all the other States, a situation as qualified partner or managing clerk. Some of the first lawyers in the City referred to for character and qualifications. Address C. A. P., Box No. 134 *Times* Office.

TO MASTER BAKERS.—A YOUNG MAN WHO understands the English and German baking business, and speaks both the languages fluently, wishes for a situation as second hand. Address A. B., No. 457 Houston-st., between Broadway and 2d-av.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—TWO PROTESTANT GIRLS TO GO A short distance in the country; one must be a good cook and good washer and ironer, active, and thorough; the other to act as nurse and chambermaid, and do plain sewing; both must be willing to attend faithfully to the duties required of them; the best references required for both. Address, all the week, R. L. C., Box No. 167 *Times* Office.

WANTED—IN A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY ON Staten Island, a respectable young woman as waitress. Protestant preferred. None need apply unless fully competent. Call to-day and to-morrow in the 4th-av., second door below 36th-st., from 10 to 1 o'clock.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS COOK, WASHER and ironer; a neat, tidy person who understands her business will find a good situation. Apply at No. 85 East 18th-st.

WANTED—A FEW FIRST-CLASS CANVASSING agents for a handsome and valuable work, to be sold exclusively by subscription. Apply to GEORGE W. ELLIOTT, at Harper & Brothers, Franklin-square.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT GIRL AS NURSE and chambermaid. Call in Gallatin-place, first house from Fulton-av., Brooklyn. Good references required.

WANTED—A YOUNG GIRL TO TAKE CARE OF children and do light chamber-work. Apply No. 512 7th-av.

TO CARPENTERS AND TRACK-LAYERS.—WANTED—A few experienced men to go to the Isthmus of Panama. None need apply unless they can furnish first-class recommendations, at the office of The Panama Railroad Company, No. 88 Wall-st.

WOOD ENGRAVING.—WANTED, THREE wood engravers. Apply between 10 and 12 A. M. J. W. ORR, No. 75 Nassau-st.

INSTRUCTION

THE CLASSES IN VOCAL MUSIC—(Cheve's System, so popular in Paris,) made up at Mlle. SAUVAGEOT'S Lecture last evening, will meet for instruction on TUESDAYS and THURSDAYS, in room No. 21 Cooper Institute—the afternoon class at 3 o'clock, and the evening class at 7½ o'clock. Tickets, for a course of twenty lessons, $5, to be had at the class-room. New pupils received any time this week.

ACADEMY OF LANGUAGES—NO. 920 BROADway.—F. MARTINELLI, PRINCIPAL.—Instruction given in French, German, Spanish, Italian, Latin, Greek, Hebrew and English. Classes are formed day and evening. Terms in classes, $10 per quarter. For circulars, apply as above, to F. MARTINELLI.

CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL.—No. 20 East 31st-st., James Weir Mason. New term begins February 7th, but pupils received at any time. Personal instruction by the Principal and thorough drilling in the English branches. Circulars and further information at CARTER'S bookstore, or at the School.

L. A. BENJAMIN'S MUSIC ROOMS, NO. 288 Bowery, are open every day and evening, (also at No. 10 Abingdon-square, every Wednesday and Saturday.) Piano-forte, private instruction, $10; class, $6. Violin class for boys, $2. Singing class for young masters and misses, $1 per quarter.

THE FERRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE—NOS. 61 and 63 Madison-av., will reopen on the 4th inst. The Rev. Dr. FERRIS, Rector.
C. H. GARDNER, A. M., Principal.

FRENCH INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG GENTLEmen, No. 18 East 24th-st.; boarding and day school. Classical and modern languages. There is a primary department. Prof. ELIE CHARLIER, Director.

THE ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE—At Nyack, on the Hudson, will commence a session of 14 weeks on TUESDAY, after the holidays. For particulars address the Rev. L. D. MANSFIELD, President.

TO PARENTS AND GUARDIANS.—ELM Park Institute for boys, Litchfield, Conn. A first-class school. Terms moderate. Apply to Dr. RICHARDS & SON, Principals.

A SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—IN Brooklyn, will be disposed of on easy terms. Apply to S. M. PETTENGILL, No. 119 Nassau-st., New-York.

B. A. SMITH'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS—Lexington-av., between 36th and 37th sts. Terms moderate.

FOR SALE—A VERY ELIGIBLE AND EXCELlent boarding-school for boys, now enjoying a liberal patronage. Terms easy and very low. Address PROPRIETOR, Winchester Centre, Conn.

TEACHERS.

TEACHER WANTED—IN A YOUNG LADIES' boarding school, in Connecticut, to instruct in the English department and take charge of the Latin. The position requires a lady of refinement, thoroughly educated, accustomed to a boarding school, and of some experience in teaching; an Episcopalian preferred. Address AUGUSTA, Box No. 138 *Times* Office.

WANTED—IN A FEMALE INSTITUTE IN PENNsylvania, a person qualified to give lessons on the piano and in French. A lady preferred. Good recommendations required. For high qualifications a good salary will be paid. Address Box No. 2,041, New-York Post-Office.

A MATHEMATICIAN—A THOROUGH SCHOLar in all mathematical branches, author of several treatises in geometry, wants a professorship of mathematics in a college. Address A. NEANDER, New-Brunswick, N. J.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—SUPPOSED IN OR NEAR WALL-ST., about the 15th inst., a small package of COUPONS of the Erie Railroad Company, payment of which has been stopped. The finder will be liberally rewarded on leaving them at the Erie Railroad office, No. 45 Wall-st.

LOST—A SEAMAN'S SAVINGS-BANK BOOK; name Weynot; of no use to any person but the owner. Please return it to the Bank, corner of Pearl and Wall sts.

REAL ESTATE.

CENTRAL PARK LOTS FOR SALE.
On 5th-av. and 49th-st.
On 5th-av. and 50th-st.
On 5th-av. and 53d-st.
On 5th-av. and 54th-st.
On 5th-av. and 62d and 63d sts.
On 5th-av. and 77th-st.
On 5th-av. and 45th and 46th sts.
On 5th-av. and 96th-st.
On 5th-av. and 65th-st.
On 5th-av. and 105th and 106th sts.
ALSO,
On 8th-av. and 71st and 72d sts.
Plot on Broadway. The above are in plots from 2 to 50 lots.
Several plots of lots on 54th, 55th, 56th, 57th, 62d, 58th, 76th, 77th, 63d, 85th, 86th, 98th and 99th sts., between 4th and 9th avs. Apply to JACOB S. BAKER.
ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
No. 35 Wall-st.

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE AT AUCTION.—The heirs of the late Anna Chadeayne will sell at auction, on the premises, WEDNESDAY, March 23, at 1 o'clock P. M., the farm lately occupied by deceased, and well known as the Stephen Conklin property, situated in the town of New-Castle, 32 miles from New-York, 2½ miles northeast of the village of Sing Sing, 3½ miles west of the Harlem Railroad, and 2½ miles from Croton Lake. Said farm contains about 100 acres of highly cultivated land, 75 of which is ridge meadow, 10 of beautiful timber, and the remainder in orchard, at a good bearing age. There are on the premises a large and commodious house, barn, cow-house, wagon and carriage-houses, and all other necessary buildings; also, a never-failing well of excellent water at the door, offering altogether the greatest inducements to those wishing a good farm and splendid country residence.
For reference, inquire of WILLIAMS, STEVENS & WILLIAMS, Broadway; NELSON J. WATERBURY, General Post-office, New-York; BARNARD RICE, Clinton Market, New-York; STEPHEN C. CHADEAYNE, No. 11 Cornelia-st.; CHADEAYNE & BROTHER, Yonkers; S. C. SUTTON, Bedford; DAVID CHADEAYNE, on the premises.

FARM FOR SALE.—THE SUBSCRIBER WILL sell the farm now occupied by him in the township of Piscataway; said farm contains about twenty acres, with good house, barn and out-building; good well of water at the door; also, good peach orchard, apples, pears and cherries, and about twenty grape vines, rose bushes and flowers. The land is in a high state of cultivation, well suited for gardening purposes, or for some person doing business in New-York; it is two miles from New-Brunswick, and one from Baptist depôt, on the New-Jersey Railroad. It will be sold cheap, and possession given immediately. For further information, inquire of JOHN H. ROBINSON, corner of Barrow and Bedford sts., New-York; or PETER CONOVER, New-Brunswick; or PETER P. ROBINSON, on the premises.

TO LET—A COUNTRY SEAT, SITUATED ON A bluff, at the entrance of Mamaroneck Harbor, surrounded on three sides by the waters of the Sound. The house is in good order, and partly furnished, has range, hot and cold water, bath, &c. The out-buildings are all new, consisting of barns, stable, carriage-house, &c.; also an ice-house, well filled. There is about 12 acres of land laid down in grass, good orchard, large kitchen garden—in short, everything required for a genteel country residence. It is of easy access by New-Haven Railroad and privy steamboat daily. Possession can be given immediately. For terms, apply to
GEO. R JACKSON, No. 201 Centre-st., New-York.

AN ELEGANT COUNTRY SEAT FOR sale, or would be exchanged for one or two good houses or vacant lots in New-York; situated at Ravenswood, near the first landing; the house is cottage style, and large; has all the modern improvements—hot and cold water, gas, furnace, &c., &c. The lot is 200 feet front on the water, running 600 feet to the main street, and is beautified with ornamental shade trees and shrubbery as well as a good supply of choice fruit. It is a very desirable place for any person wishing to be within 30 minutes' of Wall-st., and at the same time enjoy all the comforts and beauties of a rural home.
SAMUEL EDDY, No. 51 Liberty-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE OR TO LEASE FOR A TERM OF YEARS.—About 7 acres land, with large and commodious house, in good order, gardener's lodge, stable, &c.; large garden, and the grounds well stocked with fruit, forest trees and shrubbery; situation high and healthy, commanding extensive views of the Hudson River and surrounding country. Very convenient to Hudson River Railroad, steamboat landing, schools and churches of all denominations; within one hour's ride of the City; possession on short notice. Inquire of EDMUND COFFIN, No. 161 Broadway.

TO LET—OR WILL BE LEASED FOR A NUMber of years, the large five-story building Nos. 1, 3, 5 and 7 Bowery, corner of Division-st., one of the best situations for banking, insurance, or other business. It will be let all together, or will be divided and improved to suit the occupants. The second-story is a large, splendid room, with high ceiling, well suited for a show-room or for public meetings; third, fourth and fifth stories are large—suitable for a manufacturing or other business; the basement, if required, will be made in one large room. Apply to R. M. MALCOLM, on the premises.

TO MECHANICS, &C.—THE SUBSCRIBER offers for sale to mechanics and others of small means several three-story brick dwellings in Van Brunt-st., near the Atlantic Docks, Brooklyn; also, several dwellings in Williamsburg, at from $1,800 to $2,500 each. They are in complete order, and will be sold very low to close an estate. Parties wishing to purchase can pay a small amount down, and the balance in small sums from time to time, to suit their convenience. Apply to E. R. KILLOGG, Executor, No. 90 Beaver-st., New-York.

TO LET—THE LARGE AND HANDSOME STORE, No. 129, on west side of 8th-av.; a first-rate stand for business; possession when wanted. Also, the large three-story and attic high-stoop brick house in 21st-st., between 7th and 8th avs., at present occupied as a boarding-house for small families; there are four small families and four students boarding at above house now, that wish to remain if satisfactory on both sides. Also, several other houses. Apply to J. & W. DENHAM, 8th-av. and 16th-st.

EDWARD H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.
E. H. LUDLOW WILL SELL ON FRIDAY, Feb. 11, at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, at 12 o'clock, that very desirable and elegant house and lot No. 93 East 26th-st., near Lexington-av.; house 25 by about 46 feet deep, high stoop, three story and basement, plate glass in windows, stained glass entering third room, mahogany doors; baths, wash-tubs and other modern improvements. Location unsurpassed.

WHARF AND UPLAND PROPERTY FOR SALE OR TO LEASE.—Twelve lots of land lying at the foot of 28th-st., East River, being in front on 28th-st., 310 feet by 100 feet deep, together with the bulkhead, and water-right attached thereto, (now occupied by a stone-dressing company,) will be leased for a term of years from the first of May ensuing, or will be sold on very favorable terms. For particulars apply to JACOB S. BAKER and ADRIAN H. MULLER, No. 35 Wall-st

TO LET—AT ELIZABETH, N. J., A LARGE three-story brick house, situated in Broad-st., within five minutes' walk of the depôt; contains 16 rooms, gas and water throughout, bath-room, and all modern improvements; all in good order; rent $600; communication with this City hourly. Apply to G. B. WHITTLESEY, No. 211 Broad-st., Elizabeth, or No. 6 Wall-st., rear of the Commonwealth Insurance Company.

TO LEASE FOR A TERM OF YEARS—A plot of ground, situated on the west corner of Centre and Leonard sts. Also, several lots now occupied as a coal-yard, suitable for coal, lumber, iron, storage, or spar yard, situate on West 10th and Charles sts. Apply to I. B. GIFFING, No. 5 Tryon-row, from 1 to 2 P. M. Also for sale, houses and lots Nos. 308, 310, and 312 Delancey-st.

FOR SALE—IN PATTERSON, N. J., ON THE corner of Main and Ward sts., a three-story house, and office adjoining, each on lots 25x125 feet; suitable for a physician, lawyer, or boarding-school; pleasantly located, and within three minutes walk of the depôt; possession given the first of May; part of the purchase money may remain on mortgage. Apply to H. VAN WINKLE, Main-st.

BANKRUPT AND SUSPENDED BUSINESS paper and claims wanted in payment for 1,000 acres Wisconsin lands, well located, near water communication with Chicago, Milwaukie and the other large cities on the lakes. Title perfect; no taxes. The above will be traded on liberal terms. Inquire of E. SCHWERIN, No. 14 Platt-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR NEW-YORK CITY PROPERTY—A farm of 750 acres, in a high state of cultivation, with dwelling-house, barns, &c., in one of the most healthy and flourishing localities in the Western country. Railroad station, churches and school's within one mile. For full particulars,

FINANCIAL.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK,
ISSUE
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT,
for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world.

JASPER CORNING & SON,
No. 66 Wall st., buy and sell Stocks and Bonds on Commission, and make collections throughout the United States and Canadas.

BANK OF THE STATE OF MISSOURI.—SEMI-ANNUAL STATEMENT.—Aggregate condition of the BANK OF THE STATE OF MISSOURI and its BRANCHES, on the 31st day of December, 1858:

	DR.	
Bills discounted		$1,427,545 66
Exchange matured		48,781 50
Exchange maturing		2,140,920 11
Real Estate		129,145 54
State Bonds		176,000 00
Suspended Debt		49,709 74
Protest Account		330 43
Due from Banks		2,961 22
Bank notes on hand of other Banks		216,345 00
Specie on hand		1,394,900 11
Total		$5,556,709 32
	CR.	
Capital Stock owned by the State	$1,000,000 00	
Capital Stock owned by individuals	1,384,210 00	$2,384,210 00
Bank of the State of Missouri, (old charter)		163,875 37
Due Depositors		770,262 39
Dividends unpaid		3,374 38
Profit and Loss		33,176 25
Interest and Exchange Surplus		64
Interest and Exchange	176,780 07	43,136 65
Less Expenses	30,744 15—	146,045 92
Due to Banks		100,292 04
Balance due to Parent Bank from Branches		20,762 97
Contingent Fund		4,782 45
Circulation		1,186,790 00
Total		$5,556,709 32

PROPOSALS FOR CENTRAL PARK FUND STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at the Comptroller's Office, No. 5 Hall of Records, until Friday, Feb. 4, 1859, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened for the whole or any part of the amount of THREE HUNDRED SEVENTY-THREE THOUSAND FOUR HUNDRED DOLLARS of Central Park Fund Stock of the City of New-York, authorized by an act of the Legislature of the State, entitled "An act to alter the map of the City of New-York, by laying out thereon a public place, and to authorize the taking of the same," passed July 21, 1853, and amended Feb. 13, 1857; and by an ordinance of the Common Council, approved by the Mayor Dec. 30, 1858.

The said stock will consist of three thousand seven hundred and thirty-four shares of one hundred dollars each share, bearing interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable quarter-yearly, and the principal redeemable on the first day of July, 1887.

The proposals will state the number of shares desired and the price per share; the persons whose proposals are accepted will be required to deposit with the Chamberlain of the City the sum awarded and covered by the bid, together with the premium, if any, thereon; and on presenting the receipt of the Chamberlain to the Comptroller, will be entitled to receive a certificate for the par value of the number of shares, carrying interest from the date of the deposit.

Each proposition should be sealed up and indorsed "Proposals for Central Park Fund Stock," and the proposal thus sealed and indorsed put in a second envelope, sealed and directed "Robert T. Haws, Comptroller, No. 5 Hall of Records, New-York."

The right is reserved on the part of the Comptroller to reject any or all of the bids, if considered necessary to protect or promote the interests of the City.

ROBT. T. HAWS, Comptroller.

Department of Finance, Comptroller's Office, New-York, Jan. 4, 1859.

OFFICE No. 6 WALL-STREET, NEW-YORK, Jan. 17, 1859.

REPORT OF THE TOWANDA COAL AND IRON COMPANY OF PENNSYLVANIA.—The said Company reports, that the amount of their capital is $100,000, in two thousand shares of $50 each.

That of this number 1,994 shares were issued as full paid stock, in payment for the lands of the Company in Monroe township, Bradford County, Pennsylvania, containing about 1,100 acres; and the residue thereof were for cash, and that all the capital has been thus actually paid in.

That the Company owes $100,000, due by their bonds, on 1st of February, 1867, with semi-annual interest, and secured by mortgage on their aforesaid lands, to Alfred Noxon, Trustee, said mortgage being recorded in Bradford County aforesaid, and reference being made thereto for further particulars.

That the Company has no other existing debt.

R. WILLCOX, President and Trustee.
B. F. WEYMOUTH, } Trustees.
E. BRONSON, }

State, County and City of New-York, ss.: BENJ. F. WEYMOUTH, of said City, being duly sworn says: That he is Secretary of the Towanda Coal and Iron Company of Pennsylvania, and that the foregoing report is true.

B. F. WEYMOUTH, Secretary.

Sworn before me this 18th day of January, A. D. 1859.

G. T. HAWS, Commissioner.

INTEREST NOTICE.—THE TOWANDA COAL AND IRON COMPANY OF PENNSYLVANIA.—The interest on the Bonds of this Company, due on the 1st proximo, will be paid on and after that day, on presentation of the proper coupons, at the office of the Company, No. 6 Wall-st.

B. F. WEYMOUTH, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 18, 1859.

OFFICE OF THE MANHATTAN OIL CO., NEW-YORK, Jan. 17, 1859.

THE MANHATTAN OIL COMPANY, duly incorporated under the act to authorize the formation of Corporations for Manufacturing, Mining, Mechanical, or Chemical purposes, passed February 17, 1848, and the acts amending the same, hereby report, That the capital stock of said Company is three hundred thousand dollars; that of this sum, stock has been issued to the amount of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, in payment for, and to the amount of the value of the property purchased by the Company, and necessary for their business.

The remaining sum of fifty thousand dollars has been actually paid to the Company in cash. The amount of the existing debts of the Company, at this date, is sixteen hundred and fourteen 14-100 dollars.

N. T. CARRYL, President.

JAMES M. MOTLEY, Secretary.

TRUSTEES.

J. S. Holbrook, Chas. A. Jarvis,
Edward Learned, James M. Motley.
N. T. Carryl,

City and County of New-York, ss.—On this 17th day of January, 1859, personally appeared before me, James M. Motley, Secretary of the Manhattan Oil Company, who being duly sworn, says that the facts stated in the above report are in all respects true, according to the best of his knowledge and belief. Sworn before me Jan. 17, 1859. GEO. T. HAWS, Commissioner of Deeds.

JAMES M. MOTLEY, Secretary.

BOWERY SAVINGS BANK—NEW-YORK, JAN. 13, 1859.—The depositors are hereby notified that interest, at the rate of five per cent. per annum on all sums of five dollars and upwards, and not exceeding five hundred dollars, and four per cent. per annum on all sums over five hundred dollars, which have been deposited at least three months previous to 1st inst., will be allowed to depositors, payable on and after MONDAY, 17th inst., in accordance with the provisions of the by-laws.

Also, an extra dividend, at one-half of the rates abovenamed, will be allowed and paid in the same manner.

Interest not called for will remain as principal, drawing interest from 1st inst.

This Bank is open for business daily from 10 to 2 o'clock, and on Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings from 5 to 7 o'clock, at No. 130 Bowery.

By order of the Trustees.

THOMAS JEREMIAH, President.
G. H. COGGESHALL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE EAGLE FIRE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 13, 1859.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company, held on the 11th inst. the following gentlemen were elected:

JAMES N. COBB,	JOHN O. JONES,
WILLIAM H. ASPINWALL,	FELIX INGOLDSBY,
ROBERT RAY,	PHILIP V. HOFFMAN,
ROBERT L. KENNEDY,	DANIEL B. FEARING,
PHILIP M. LYDIG,	JOSEPH SAMPSON,
ANSON LIVINGSTON,	WILLIAM S. HERRIMAN,
	GEORGE J. JONES.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board the following elections were unanimous: JAMES N. COBB reelected President; A. J. CLINTON elected Secretary, and I. D. COLE, Jr., Assistant Secretary.

A. J. CLINTON, Secretary.

BROADWAY SAVINGS INSTITUTION, NO. 237 BROADWAY, ENTRANCE ON PARK-PLACE.—Depositors are hereby notified that the usual Semi-annual Dividend on all sums entitled thereto, at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum on sums not exceeding $500, and Five per Cent. over $500, will be paid on and after Monday, Jan. 17. Interest not called for will remain as principal and draw interest accordingly from Jan. 1. Bank open daily from 10 to 3 o'clock, and every Monday evening from 5 to 7 o'clock.

FRANCIS P. SCHOALS, President.
WADE B. WORRELL, Secretary.
PETER CUMMING, Accountant.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON, AND QUINCY RAILROAD COMPANY'S BONDS.—Agreeably to the provisions of the trust mortgage securing said bonds, proposals will be received by the undersigned, at Boston, until noon of Saturday, Jan. 22 next, for the sale and delivery to me, within five days thereafter, of twenty-nine (29, or any portion thereof) of the one thousand dollar bonds of said Company, payable Jan. 1, 1883, for the sinking fund.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON, AND QUINCY RAILROAD COMPANY,
By EDWARD L. BAKER, Finance Committee.

BOSTON, Dec. 18, 1858.

INTEREST ON CITY STOCKS.—THE INTEREST on the stocks of the Corporation of the City of New-York, due and payable Feb. 1, 1859, will be paid on that day by A. V. Stout, Esq., Chamberlain of the City, at the Shoe and Leather Bank, corner of Broadway and Chambers-st. The interest on the Six per Cent. Central Park Assessment Fund Stock of 1859, will be made up to Feb. 5, 1859, the time fixed by law for the redemption of said stock. The transfer books will be closed Tuesday, Jan. 11, 1859. ROBT. T. HAWS, Comptroller.

Finance Department, Comptroller's Office, New-York, Jan. 4, 1859.

$40,000—FOR SALE—FORTY MILWAUKEE and Watertown First Mortgage Eight per Cent Railroad Bonds, $1,000 each. Principal and interest payable in the City of New-York—a part of an issue of $310,000—dated in 1854, and payable 1864. These Bonds are entitled to the confidence of capitalists, presenting as they do undoubted security, at a very low price. Purchasers can have the option of a private guaranty for both principal and interest by paying a consideration for the same. For further and full particulars, apply to S. DRAPER, No. 36 Pine-st.

REDEMPTION OF CENTRAL PARK ASSESSMENT FUND STOCK OF 1859.—The Six per Cent. Central Park Assessment Fund Stock, payable Feb. 5, 1859, will be paid to the persons legally authorized to receive the same on that day, at the Comptroller's Office, No. 5 Hall of Records, upon the surrender of the certificates. Interest on said stock will cease on and after that day. ROBT. T. HAWS, Comptroller.

Finance Department, Comptroller's Office, New-York, Jan. 4, 1859.

UNITED STATES AND CANADA.—THE UNION BANK OF LONDON, as Agents for Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, New-York, hereby give notice that they will receive money on account of that firm, for which they will issue, free of charge, LETTERS OF CREDIT or CIRCULAR NOTES of £10 and upwards, similar to those in such extensive use on the Continent of Europe and elsewhere, payable at all the principal cities and towns in the United States, Canada, &c.

P. W. GALLAUDET, NOTE BROKER, NO. 64 Wall-st., New-York.—Particular attention given to the sale of hardware, fancy and dry goods business paper. Collections made in any part of the United States.

FINANCIAL.

STATEMENT OF THE GREAT WESTERN (MARINE) INSURANCE COMPANY for the Fiscal Year ending Dec. 31, 1858, as required by the Charter:

Premiums on outstanding risks, Dec. 31, 1857		$320,150 99
Premiums from Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1858		2,422,924 13
Total Marine Premiums		$2,743,075 12
Premiums marked off as earned for the year	$2,197,148 58	
Interest received and accrued on Investments	56,876 10	
Total	$2,254,024 68	
Less Return Premiums, Discount on Premiums, &c.	360,982 16	
Leaving Net Earnings of the Company,		$1,893,042 52
Losses adjusted and paid	$1,099,027 72	
Less reserve of last year	260,000	
Total	$839,027 72	
Re-insurance, Taxes, Expenses and Commissions	293,081 43—	1,132,109 15
Leaving Net Profits for the year		$760,933 37

DISTRIBUTED AS FOLLOWS:

Dividend of July Interest to Stockholders	$35,000 00
Dividend of January Interest to Stockholders	35,000 00
Interest to Scripholders of 6 per cent. on Scrip of 1857-8, payable on and after Feb. 1, 1859	33,658 89
Reserve to cover possible losses by marine disasters, including losse per ship *Isaac Wright* and bark *Oakland*, reported lost in January	156,000 00
Reserved for Discount on Bills Receivable, reducing them to a cash basis	40,000 00
Guarantee on Bills Receivable and open accounts	34,000 00
Available for distribution, as Dividend of net profits—say ⅓ to Stockholders and ⅔ to Policy Holders	427,274 48—	$760,933 37

THE COMPANY HAS THE FOLLOWING ASSETS:

Cash in Banks	$127,689 41	
City Bonds, and Loans on Bond and Mort. on City Property	259,000 00	
Loans on Call, secured by State and other Stocks	51,700 00	
Bank Stocks and U. S. Stocks	509,018 02	
Bonds of Delaware and Hudson Canal Co	60,000 00	
Bills Receivable, Accounts due the Comp'y and Accrued Int	1,833,275 63—	$2,840,683 06
TO REPRESENT.		
Cash capital	$1,000,000 00	
Scrip of 1857 and 1858	560,981 41	
Scrip of 1859 (to be issued June 1, 1859)	320,455 86	
Interest to be paid Stock and Scrip holders Jan. 1 and Feb. 1, 1859	68,658 89	
Dividend to Stockholders to be paid Feb. 1, 1859	100,000 00	
Surplus dividend Fund retain'd	6,818 62	
Reserve, as above	250,000 00	
Premiums on Risks not yet expired	545,896 54	
Unpaid Interest on Scrip, &c	7,841 74—$2,840,683 06	

The Amount set apart as Scrip Dividend being three fourths the net profits, is $320,455 86

We recommend, therefore, a Scrip Dividend of 20 per cent. on the $1,600,000, estimated as terminated without loss, which will amount to 320,000 00

Leaving an undivided balance of $455 86

There is to credit of the Stockholders an undivided balance of last year's profits $311 27

To which we carry ¼ of the net profits of this year 106,818 62— $107,129 89

We therefore recommend a Cash Dividend of 10 per cent. to be paid out of this fund to Stockholders which will amount to 100,000 00

Leaving an undivided balance of $7,129 89

TO THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS OF THE
GREAT WESTERN (MARINE) INSURANCE COMPANY:

The undersigned, a Committee appointed by your body to examine the accounts and report upon the financial condition of your Company, report that they have compared the books with the condensed statement above submitted, and find them to correspond accurately.

They have also examined the Loans made on Bonds and Mortgages, and on Stock Collaterals, and believe them to be amply secured, and they find the other assets of the Company correct.

They, therefore, recommend that the Dividend on the Stock and the Interest on the Scrip be paid according to the statement submitted, on and after the 1st day of February, and that the new Scrip be issued on and after June 1 to Policy holders.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

ADRIAN ISELIN,
GEORGE BLISS,
SAML. D. BABCOCK. } Committee.

GREAT WESTERN BUILDINGS, Jan. 18, 1859.

On motion, this report was unanimously accepted, and adopted by the Board of Directors.

DOUGLAS ROBINSON, Secretary.

DIRECTORS:

W. C. PICKERSGILL, of W. C Pickersgill & Co.
J. L. ASPINWALL, of Howland & Aspinwall.
R. CALDWELL, of Caldwell & Coleman.
JOHN ALLEN.
WM. H. GUION, of Williams & Guion.
ADRIAN ISELIN, of A. Iselin & Co.
THOS. RICHARDSON, of T. Richardson & Co.
JOHN P. BROWN, of Brown & De Rossett.
A. LACHAISE, of Lachaise, Fauché & Co.
CHAS. H. DABNEY, of Duncan, Sherman & Co.
WM. LOESCHIGK, of Loeschigk, Wessendonck & Co.
GEO. GRISWOLD, Jr., of N. L. & G. Griswold.
N. CHANDLER, of J. Munroe & Co., Paris.
SAML. D. BABCOCK, of Babcock Bros. & Co.
L. H. BRIGHAM, of Brigham & Parsons.
CHAS. STRECKER, of Kunkelmann & Strecker.
WILSON G. HUNT, of Wilson G. Hunt & Co.
JAMES M. BROWN, of Brown Brothers & Co.
H. F. SPAULDING, of Spaulding, Vail, Fuller & Co.
WILLIAM G. LANE, of William G. Lane & Co.
ROBERT SPEDDING.
SAMUEL BATES, of Stone & Co.
J. B. JOHNSTON, of J. Boorman, Johnston & Co.
WILLIAM M. EVARTS, of Butler, Evarts & Southmayd.
E. LAHENS, of E. Lahens & Co.
GEORGE BLISS, of Phelps, Bliss & Co.
JAMES T. SOUTTER, President Bank of the Republic.
G. G. SAMPSON, of Sampson & Baldwin.
JAMES BENKARD, of Benkard and Hutton.
FREDERICK C. GEBHARD, of Schuchardt & Gebhard.
J. LEAYCRAFT, of Leaycraft & Co.
SAMUEL B. CALDWELL, of Brewer & Caldwell.
GEORGE W. HENNINGS, of Hennings, Muller & Gosling.
E. L. TRENHOLM, of John Frazer & Co., Charleston, S. C.
C. G. H. SCHLOTTNER, of J. H. Frerichs & Co.
THOMAS B. CURTIS, Boston.

RICHARD LATHERS, President.
JOHN A. PARKER, Vice-President.
JAMES F. COX, 2d Vice-President.
DOUGLAS ROBINSON, Secretary.

GREAT WESTERN BUILDINGS, Nos. 33 and 35 Pine-st.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Jan. 19, 1859.

The transfer books of the Stock and Scrip of the Great Western Insurance Company will be closed from this day to Feb. 1. DOUGLAS ROBINSON, Secretary.

DENNISTOUN, WOOD & CO.,
NO. 33 WALL-STREET,
Buy and sell Sterling Exchange, and issue Commercial and Travelers' Credits, available in all parts of the world.

BONDS LOST.—A LETTER MAILED TO OUR address, at Zurich, Switzerland, on the 11th December last, containing the following Bonds and Coupons, not having been received, we hereby caution the public against buying or negotiating the same, namely:

No. 37—one coupon of $35; Athens County, Ohio, due Jan. 1, 1859.

Nos. 266 and 321—two coupons of $17 50 each; city of Milwaukee, due Jan. 2, 1859.

Nos. 277, 361 and 1,151—three coupons of $35; Galena and Chicago, due Feb. 1, 1859.

Nos. 3,440, 3,444, 3,446 and 3,450—four bonds of $500 each; New-York and Erie 7 per cent. Sinking Fund, due in 1875, with interest coupons attached, due Aug. 1, 1859, and subsequently. MORAN BROTHERS.

No. 1 Hanover square, New-York.

OFFICE OF THE LENOX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 54 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.—At the annual election held on Tuesday, the 11th inst., the following gentlemen were elected Directors:

WM. PHELPS, JNO. J. DORRIC,
WM. H. SLOCUM, CH'N G. GUNTHER.
CHAS. M. CHURCH,

And BENJ. W. CLAPP, CHAS. E. LEVERIDGE and AMOS ROBBINS were elected as Inspectors of the next election.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board JOHN G. STORM was unanimously reelected President.

DAVID DRAKE, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 11, 1859.

NOTICE.—EAST RIVER BANK.—THE ANNUAL election for 15 Directors and 3 Inspectors of Election of the East River Bank, will be held on TUESDAY, Feb. 1, 1859, at the banking house corner of 3d-av. and 8th-st. Polls open from 12 noon until 1 P. M.

WM. S. CARMAN, Cashier.

BILLS AND NOTES PAYABLE IN CANADA, where the Bank of British North America has Branches or Agencies, collected free of charge, when exchange thereon is provided for.

Drafts granted, and bills purchased and collected on England, Scotland and Ireland, Australia and the British Provinces in North America.

R. C. FERGUSSON, } No. 29
F. H. GRAIN, } William st.,
C. F. SMITH. } New-York.

WANTED—BY A LADY, IN EMBARRASSING circumstances, $500, for immediate use, for which she will give good security three times the amount, or, if preferred, a pleasant suite of rooms, with satisfactory board. Address immediately A. G. M., Union Post-Office, with particulars.

CALIFORNIA STATE BONDS.—INTEREST Coupons on California State Bonds, due Jan. 1, 1859, collected or purchased by WILLIAM HOGE & CO., No. 10 Wall-st.

WANTED—CITY OF FON DU LAC BONDS, BY ALBERT H. NICOLAY, No. 4 Broad-st.

FINANCIAL.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., BANKERS.
Corner of Pine and Nassau sts., New-York,
Issue Letters of Credit and Circular Notes for travelers, available in all the cities of the United States, Canada, the West India Islands, &c., similar to those in such extensive use in Europe.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-WORLD FIRE INSURANCE CO. No. 35 Fine-st., (Great Western Building,) N. Y.

NEW-YORK, JAN. 12, 1859.—THE DIRECtors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., payable on demand.

SAM'L A. PATTERSON, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.

OFFICE REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 16 Wall-st., Jan. 13, 1859.

CAPITAL $150,000.
SURPLUS OVER $100,000.
Capital and Surplus limited to $1,000,000.

☞ THIS COMPANY HAVE TO-DAY DECLARED A dividend of SIX 25-100 DOLLARS PER SHARE, payable to the stockholders on demand.

They have also declared an interest dividend of Six Per Cent. upon their outstanding scrip, payable on TUESDAY, the 8th day of February next, in cash.

They have further declared a scrip dividend on the earned premiums of the year ending the 31st day of December, 1858, of Thirty per Cent., the certificates deliverable to parties entitled thereto on TUESDAY, the 8th day of February next.

The Scrip Dividends declared by this Company for the last five years amount to ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-FIVE AND A HALF PER CENT.

ROBERT S. HONE, President.

DUNCAN F. CURRY, Secretary.

49TH DIVIDEND.

BROOKLYN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

The Board of Directors have declared a semi-annual dividend of ten (10) per cent. on the capital stock, out of the profits of the last six months, payable at their office, No. 16 Merchants' Exchange, New-York, on and after the 1st day of January, 1859.

Transfer books will be closed until the above date.

Resolved, That application be made to the Legislature for permission to increase the capital of the Company the sum of fifty-one ($51,000) thousand dollars.

By order,
WM. F. LEGGETT, Secretary.

DEC. 16, 1858.

EXCELSIOR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 6 Broad-st., New-York.

This Company has declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Six Per Cent., payable on the 17th inst.

JAN. 11, 1859. HENRY QUACKENBOSS, Secretary.

TREASURER'S OFFICE, CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY, CLEVELAND, Jan. 7, 1859.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—A DIVIDEND OF FIVE per Cent. from the net earnings of this Company for the six months ending Dec. 31, has been declared and made payable to the stockholders respectively, on and after the 1st day of February next. Stockholders registered in New-York will be paid at the Phenix Bank, and all others at the office of the Treasurer, in Cleveland. The transfer books of the Company will be closed from the 20th day of January to Feb. 1 inclusive. By order of the Board. T. P. HANDY, Treasurer.

DIVIDEND.—BANK OF THE STATE OF MISSOURI, ST. LOUIS.—A semi-annual dividend of 5 per cent. has been declared by the above-named Institution. Holders of shares which have been subscribed for in New-York, will receive their dividends on and after 20th January, (instant,) at Bank of Commerce in New-York. H. D. VAIL, Cashier.

BANK OF NEW-YORK.—THE BOARD OF Directors of the Bank of New-York have this day declared a dividend of three and one-half (3½) per cent. on the capital stock of the Bank, for the current six months, payable on and after the 3d of January next.

The Transfer Books will be closed from this date until the 5th day of January, 1859. W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

THE PETER COOPER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—Have declared a Semi-annual dividend of Six per Cent., payable at their office, corner of 3d-av. and 9th-st., on the 1st day of February. The transfer books will be closed from the 25th inst. to 1st of February. By order, WM. H. RISLEY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE SECURITY FIRE INSURANCE CO.—No. 31 Pine-st., (Great Western Buildings, New-York.) Jan. 10 1859.—DIVIDEND.—A Semi-Annual Dividend of Seven (7) per Cent. has been this day declared, payable to Stockholders on demand.

THOMAS W. BIRDSALL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE MERCHANTS' INSURANCE COMPANY, Corner of Fulton and Greenwich-sts., NEW-YORK, Jan. 3, 1859.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Fifteen (15) per Cent., payable on and after the 10th day of January, 1859.

J. L. DOUGLASS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NASSAU FIRE INS. CO., BROOKLYN, Jan. 3, 1859.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of ten (10) per cent., payable on demand at this office. No. 10 Court-st., Brooklyn. A. J. BEEKMAN, Secretary.

RELIEF FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Office No. 8 Wall-st., New-York.—NEW-YORK, Jan. 5, 1859.—DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have this day declared their regular Semi-annual Dividend of Eight (8) per Cent., payable on demand. By order,

J. H. PINKNEY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PEOPLE'S FIRE INSURANCE CO.—NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1859.—The Board of Directors have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Six per Cent., payable on demand.

W. F. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

ARCTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 29 WALL-ST.—NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1859.—A Semi-annual Dividend of Eight (8) per Cent. will be paid to the stockholders of this Company on and after the 17th inst. RICH'D A. OAKLEY, Sec'y.

DIVIDEND.—"CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY."—NEW-YORK, Jan. 6, 1859.—The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Seven per Cent. payable on demand. J. B. AMES, JR., Secretary.

INSURANCE.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Office No. 52 Wall-st., New-York.
CASH CAPITAL, $250,000; ASSETS, $300,000.

This Company insures property of all kinds against loss or damage by fire on the most favorable terms.

All losses promptly adjusted and paid.

DIRECTORS:

HUGH LAING,	NOAH S. HUNT,
EFF'GHAM TOWNSEND,	THOMAS SMULL,
CHAS. R. SWORDS,	J. H. RANSOM,
JOHN PENFOLD,	GEO. A. TOWNSEND,
JOHN COMPTON,	DON ALONZO CUSHMAN,
D. HENRY HAIGHT,	U. J. SMITH,
JOSEPH LAWRENCE,	ALFRED ELLIS,
LEONARDO S. SUAREZ,	SYLVESTER S. H. WARD,
SILAS ROBINSON,	ALVORD E. LAING,
A. E. ENO,	ROBERT M. BRUCE,
JOHN WATSON,	J. S. BOYD,
JOSEPH H. CORLIES,	A. YZNAGA DEL VALLE,
SAMUEL ROLLETTS,	LAMBERT TURNURE,
S. T. NICOLL,	HENRY S. LEVERICH,
GEO. GRISWOLD, JR.,	J. H. HOLCOMB.
	HUGH LAING, President.

JAMES B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.

TRADESMEN'S
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 133 Bowery, corner of Broome-st.
CAPITAL $150,000.

WHICH THEY OFFER TO LOAN UPON IMPROVED AND MORTGAGE.

This Company, with its entire capital paid up in cash, is prepared to insure against loss or damage by fire, and the risk of inland navigation and transportation, on as favorable terms as other City Companies.

DIRECTORS.

D. B. Keeler,	E. D. Brown,	E. L. Walton,
Wm. Pennistown,	Robert M. Field,	Geo. J. Price,
Isaac Walton,	John Palmer,	Stephen Valentine,
James M. Mills,	Stephen Cutter,	David H. Knapp,
James Humes,	John Foster,	Wm. A. Cumming,
James Nash,	Alanson F. Briggs,	And. M. Whitlock,
Wm. Wake,	Alex. McDonald,	Charles Perley,
Abr'm Dodge,	Alan'n Axtell,	Sanford Mead,
Jord. L. Mott, Jr.,	John H. Morris,	John Murphy,
John L. Moore,	B. McCahill,	Jacob Wilson,
		D. B. KEELER, President.

T. Y. BROWN, Secretary.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the undersigned School Officers of the XVIIth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts, until Saturday, Jan. 29, 1859, at 12 o'clock, noon, for doing the mason work, carpenter work, and painting necessary for the erection and completion of a new school house on 14th-st., near the 1st-av., in said Ward, according to plans and specifications on file and to be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st. Proposals must state the estimate for each branch of the work separately, and be indorsed "Proposals for Mason Work," "Proposals for Carpenter Work," and "Proposals for Painting." Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from each contractor.

The School Officers reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interests to do so.

WILLIAM HIBBARD,
GEO. A. JEREMIAH,
JOHN J. DYMOND,
JAMES CUSHING, Jr., } Building
FRANCIS DUNCAN, } Committee.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE REceived by the School Officers of the XIVth Ward, until 12 o'clock, noon, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 2, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, for furnishing Ward School No. 21, Marion-st., according to plans and specifications on exhibition at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings.

Each proposal must be accompanied by the names of two responsible persons as security for the faithful performance of the work, to the satisfaction of the School Officers of the Ward, and the Superintendent of School Buildings.

The School Officers reserve the right to reject any or all bids, if deemed by them for the public interest.

ANDREW ROSSEN, Chairman.

H. P. WEST, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 19, 1859.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—THE COMMITTEE on Assessments of the Board of Aldermen will meet on MONDAY, the 24th inst., at 3 o'clock, at the office of the Bureau of Assessors, No. 32 Chambers-st. All parties having any business before said Committee are requested to be present.

THOMAS STEPHENS, } Committee on
H. W. GENET, } Assessments.
GEORGE STARR, }

WINES AND LIQUORS.

ALES! ALES! ALES!—PRIVATE FAMILIES and clubs can be supplied with Smith's Philadelphia Ale in half-barrels, Allsopp's East India Pale Ale, in kegs; Barclay & Perkin's London Porter, in demijohns, kegs and bottles. I have also constantly on hand one of the best-selected assortments of choice wines and brandies to be found in this City, and at prices which defy competition. G. E. MENDUM, Wine Vault, No. 18 Wall-st.

$4 50 DOUBLE-SOLE WATER-PROOF Sewed Boots now ready at JONES', No. 10 Ann-st. Also, those $3 50 double-sole Peg Boots, warranted to give satisfaction.

SHIPPING.

COLEMAN'S CALIFORNIA LINE.
SPECIAL NOTICE.
Clipper Ship
YOUNG AMERICA,
D. S. BABCOCK, Commander,
Pier No. 15 East River.

This unrivalled clipper having been delayed in her loading by the inclemency of the weather, the agents beg leave to notify shippers that she will continue to receive freight, and be dispatched positively on or before SATURDAY, Jan. 22. WM. T. COLEMAN & CO.,
No. 88 Wall-st., Tontine Building.

Agents in San Francisco, WM. T. COLEMAN & CO.

N. B.—We give personal attention and care to the handling and stowing of cargo.

COLEMAN'S
CALIFORNIA LINE FOR SAN FRANCISCO,
SAILING REGULARLY ON ADVERTISED DAYS.
SATURDAY, JAN. 22.
The fast sailing clipper ship
DICTATOR,

ZEBEDA, Commander, is now rapidly loading at Pier No. 14, East River. This elegant and substantial clipper has been built expressly for the California trade, having all the improved ventilations, and has always delivered her cargoes in superior condition, offers great inducements to shippers desirous of landing their goods in San Francisco free from sweat and other damage. She insures at the lowest rates, and having large engagements, will be dispatched on her advertised day.

N. B.—No Sal Soda taken on vessels of this line.

For balance of freight apply to
WM. T. COLEMAN & CO.,
No. 88 Wall-st., Tontine Building.

FOR NASSAU, N. P., AND HAVANA.

The British and North American Royal Mail steamship KANAWAK, Capt. BROWNLESS, will sail from the Company's wharf at Jersey City for the above ports, after the arrival of the steamship ASIA, (leaving Liverpool Jan 22,) probably 7th of February.

Passage money to Nassau	$45
Passage money to Havana	60
Passage money between Havana and Nassau	15

For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$130
Second Cabin Passage	75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$110
Second Cabin Passage	67

Two ships from Boston call at Halifax.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. AMERICA, Capt. Millar.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. NIAGARA, Capt. Anderson.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon. EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Jan. 5.
AMERICA, Millar, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Jan. 12.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Jan. 19.
NIAGARA, Anderson, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Jan. 26.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Feb. 2.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

ATLANTIC ROYAL MAIL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S NEW-YORK AND GALWAY LINE.—The next departure from New-York will be the steamship CIRCASSIAN, Captain-Geo. Wm. JACKSON, on THURSDAY, Jan. 27, next, touching at St. Johns, N. F., to receive the royal mails. Prices of passage: First class, $90; Second, $50; Third, $30, including free tickets to all the principal cities on railway routes in Great Britain. Third class must provide plate, knife, fork, &c., and bedding. Passage to St. Johns: First class, $35; Second, $25. For freight or passage, inquire of the American Express Company, No. 61 Hudson-st., and at their other advertised offices in the interior. Passage in the third class can be secured at any of the above offices to bring persons out from any of the principal cities on the lines of Railway in Great Britain for $35, or from Galway for $30.

AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY,
ALEX. HOLLAND, Manager.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 6, 1858.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—THE United States Mail steamer ARAGO, D. LINES, Commander, will sail as per Havre, touching at Southampton to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, Feb. 5, at 12 o'clock, from pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st. This ship has five water-tight compartments inclosing the engines, so that in the event of collision or stranding, the water

AFFAIRS AT ALBANY.

Appropriations for the Canal Debt—Gov. Morgan's First Pardon—Was the Act of 1851, Abolishing Tolls on Railroads, Unconstitutional?—Some New-York Bills Killed—Two More City Railroads Coming.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Jan. 19, 1859.

Commissioner BOWNE has sent in the resignation of his office as Quarantine Commissioner, and it is rumored that Mr. HALL's resignation has also been sent up, but it has not yet been received at the Governor's room.

The papers have been made out granting the first pardon under Gov. MORGAN'S Administration. Your readers will remember JAMES P. FINLEY, who was arraigned on a charge of kidnapping a child and carrying it off to Washington. On trial he pleaded guilty. The evidence showed him more a tool than an active agent in the crime, but he was sentenced, on the last of June, to two year's imprisonment in the Penitentiary on Blackwell's Island. The pardon is dated Jan. 19, 1859, and the pardoned prisoner is to be removed to Canada, where he belongs.

In the Senate Mr. PROSSER introduced a bill making appropriations for the Canal debt and the maintenance of the Canals for 1859. It appropriates out of the Canal revenues, for Canal expenses, repairs and salaries, $900,000; for deficiency in last year's act, $228,000 91; for Canal-debt interest and Canal debt, $1,700,000; for Sinking Fund, $350,000; for Canal loan interest, made under the Constitution, $710,000; for Sinking Fund for loans made under section 3, article 7 of the Constitution, $450,000, but no investment in this fund is to be made, except from the Canal surplus; for expenses of Government, $200,000.

Senator LAFLIN cited the Auditor's Report of 1859, relative to the unconstitutionality of the act of 1851 abolishing tolls on railroads, and offered the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the Attorney-General be requested to furnish the Senate with his opinion upon the following points:

First—Whether the act abolishing tolls on Railroads, passed July 10, 1851, was of that character that requires for its passage a majority of all the members elected to each House when a three-fifths quorum was present. (Art. 7, Sec. 14, Cons.)

Second—Whether said act appropriated public moneys or property in such a sense as to require for its validity the assent of two-thirds of the members elected to each branch of the Legislature. (Art. 1, Cons., Sec. 9.)

Third—Whether said act does not conflict with the provisions of Sections 1, 2, 3 and 6 of Article 7th of the Constitution.

By consent the resolution was tabled.

In the House, to-day, there was the usual rush of petitions for and against steam on the Atlantic-avenue, and for the relief of gas-consumers from the imposition of gas Companies. On this latter subject the aggregate number of petitioners to-day, was something like five hundred,—yesterday over one thousand names went to the Clerk's desks with the same prayer. Prayers against the repeal of the act of 1858, allowing witnesses to testify in their own behalf, were also numerously sent up.

Alderman WILSON'S bill to compel Senators and Assemblymen to reside in the districts that they represent, was adversely reported and so irretrievably lost. Mr. RUTHERFORD'S bill to pay jurors in civil cases, was slaughtered in the same way. But the bill enabling stockholders in the Building Associations of Kings County to demand the appointment of Receivers, and so to wind up these once popular concerns, was favorably reported. A bill enabling the people of Queens to comfort themselves with a Coroner for every town, was favorably reported.

You have already printed Mr. JOHNSON'S bill "for the punishment of certain offences." Yesterday, it was favorably reported, and put upon the general orders. The meaning of this innocently-named act is, that, for offences committed on Staten Island—such temperate little improprieties as burning, not simply such hospital buildings as their Board of Health may deem nuisances, but also ten private dwellings that the insanest Board of Health would not call a nuisance—the parties guilty of the arson may be taken to some other county for trial. The bill is both retrospective and prospective. It was moved last year in the House, prompted by the threats to burn all within the Quarantine inclosure, which, however, were deemed too outrageous to cause any serious suspicion that they would be put into execution. Hence the proposed law was not urged—unfortunately, too: for no doubt if it had been passed it would have deterred the Staten Islanders from their extensive bonfires. From the sudden apparition of certain Staten Islanders, (whose inflammatory speeches at Richmond still tingle in our ears,) in the lobby about the time that this report was made, it is probable that there will be an effort to scotch the bill by recommitting it.

The proposal for the fifth [City Railroad of this session was noticed by Mr. C. S. SPENCER this morning. It was only a notice,—its intentions being all shadowy and shapeless yet. The fourth in order of birth was Mr. N. A. CHILDS. That gentleman gave notice that he would introduce a bill to construct a railroad, commencing at the Central Park, through the following streets: Seventh-avenue, Broadway, University-place, Sixth-street, Green, Canal, West Broadway to Barclay and up to Broadway, thence back through Church, Mercer and Eighth streets to the place of starting. It was the same gentleman who gave notice of a Ninth-avenue Railroad bill yesterday,—Railroad No. 3,—which empowers Nathaniel Jarvis, Jr., James M. Post, John H. Morris, C. C. White, Wm. N. McIntyre, Samuel Osgood, John McLane, and W. W. Niles to construct a railroad commencing at the northerly part of Ninth-avenue, to Greenwich-street, thence to Canal-street, thence to Hudson and Chambers street, thence to College-place, thence to Barclay-street and thence to Broadway. The rate of fare is to be the same as on the other railroads of your City,—"Is to be;" that is, if of any of these varied projects there is ever to come anything. Not one of them has the slightest hope of breath after falling into the hands of the House, except perhaps the Avenue D concern, which seems to be urged by a combination of the stage-proprietors, who own the stage routes that it would pass over. If anybody has any objections to that one, or indeed to the rest, a true statement of the objections or a personal appearance before the Committee on Cities and Villages, will enable them to put their rights in good shape. The Committee is well manned, sensible and honest.

And now the Assembly falls into a great though a brief calm. While it is calm, let GLAUCUS walk down among and note some of the big fishes that inhabit this sea—and heaven help that he be not drowned in the rash endeavor. This tall, composed, white-haired man,—you will observe that the figure of speech is ended,—with spectacles on his nose, is the member from Rochester, Mr. POND, a banker, and, as any child might see, a man of character. He is Chairman of Cities and Villages, whom the undertakers for dubious jobs within city limits will probably pronounce obstinate and impracticable, long before the Session is ended. The Atlantic-street people of Brooklyn will have to satisfy him that it is a good thing for a city to drive out its only railroad before the bill authorizing a tax of $125,000 upon the limited district in which the locomotive is a positive nuisance, can be reported to the House, after which expect the fight upon it. Mr. POND was once unsuccessfully run for Mayor of Rochester, at a time when the Democrats had the ascendancy, many years ago.

You know CHARLES S. SPENCER without a doubt. Though he is less often on the floor now than he was at the start, he is no less busy,—watching with equal care proposals personal to the most distant township, and bills that threaten the liberties of one of his own Wards. He has already introduced a score or so of bills, and the tide continues to rise. He is a sleepless member of the Judiciary Committee.

The most presentable man in the House is Mr. CONKLING of your City. He carries a good deal of natural dignity in his gait, amiability in his face and a copy of the Session laws in his hand. The general impression is that he wears a back-bone not overused to bending, and this fact recommended him especially to his position as Chairman of Ways and Means. The experience of the last few years demonstrates the necessity of guarding an empty treasury quite as closely as a full one; the gentleman from the Seventh will be quite as likely as any other man to push the safe door to, without reference to whose hand is inside.

MONROE HALL, of Essex, who declined this berth, is a great favorite in the House. Never factious, he always keeps his eye on the gun. He is never out of his seat, and sits down to a third reading as if the driest bone of a village charter were full of marrow.

Mr. HUTCHINSON, of Orleans, was another of the candidates before caucus for the Speakership. He has the look of a sensible middle-aged farmer. He has been elected for three consecutive years Member of Assembly, and has been, they say, a Director of the Underground Railroad for still a longer time. With a look of great benevolence on his face, he is rather fond of pricking wind-bags, but never surrenders for a moment his look of innocence. Last Winter when the Kansas resolutions were under consideration he began a long speech; the House becoming somewhat uneasy under it, he quietly remarked that he thought it would take him about three hours to finish what he had to say; he did not at first intend to detain them so long, but from their uneasiness concluding that they needed rest, he would go on—and he did. One of the New-York men protested on another occasion against Mr. HUTCHINSON'S meddling with New-York matters, about which he could know nothing, as he admitted that he had never been there. Mr. HUTCHINSON confessed that he had never visited the metropolis, and—turning to the New-York member—judging from the specimens they send up here, he was free to say he did not wish to.

The temptation to talk is so strong that the silent members are naturally regarded with a good deal of curiosity. If it is known that they are not given to speech-making, the marvel soon ceases, but when it is understood that they carry engines of large power, which are always fired up, the talking-men shiver in their presence for fear of accidents. THEODORE E. TOMLINSON, the fluent Whig orator, and a member of the legal profession, in perfect silence, except when the vote is taken, represents the Democrats of the Twelfth District of New-York City. Probably he is making pemmican of the meat which this slaughter-house abundantly furnishes, and we shall get it in its season.

Mr. CHANLER, of your Tenth District, the Democratic nominee for Speaker, has been remarkably quiet too. Last year he had once to talk against time for several hours on a stretch, and his opponents admitted that to the last he was entertaining and sensible. He has opened just enough this session to show that he knows the shortest way to a point, and kept close enough to convince that speech-making is not his weakness.

The Chairman of the Select Committee on Unclaimed Deposits, is a compact, brief man, with a long brown beard. He used to be a lawyer, but glories more now in that he is a Delaware County farmer. In 1858, he was the American candidate for Speaker,—this year he is the acknowledged leader and undisputed standard-bearer of the Simon-Pures of that Party in the House. I judge that he is a very merry man internally, but something,—perhaps the responsibility of leadership, perhaps a sense of loneliness—has drawn a thin veil of gravity over his features.

The gentleman distinguished as the man of the largest majority is Mr. ABBOTT, of Cayuga—a farmer and surveyor, an old member, and fortunately, since his name is the first called, a man of settled opinions. Sleepy Republicans feel safe in following his lead when the ayes and nays are taken, though it is understood that when the registry law is around, his vote will eddy in the flow of the majority, and drift in the opposite direction.

No one has helped more to shape the course of legislation thus far than Major SCHOLEFIELD, of Oneida, a new member, who takes hold like an old one, having learned the rules by heart when acting as Deputy Clerk years ago. On non-essential points he is generally voted down; but, taking his defeat happily, comes up strong on the dozenth trial, and so wins. Close on his left is a shrewd man of small stature, and politically in the minority—the Independent Democrat from the Fourth Albany District—Ex-Recorder YOUNG. He has set a very laudable example of watchfulness and silence, so far. In the same region of Racquet Hollow, showing, by the way he lies over his desk, that he has been used to writing in the same office with Mr. GREELEY, bends Mr. BROCKWAY, of Oswego, straightening up occasionally to offer a resolution in which is wrapped a sharp stick for an old clerk, the Comptroller, or suspicious people generally. On his larboard quarter is another Ex-Editor, Mr. MILLER, of Buffalo, a German Republican of stout person, sonorous voice, and a sharp eye for the interests of Buffalo, watching narrowly Oswego and New-York. As a breakwater to the lobby, in the rear sit three old members, JACOB SMITH—whose District includes Wall-street and the TIMES Office, and in whose most private pocket still rests the document by which, when from his Select Committee he reports it to the House, the Commissioners of Emigration are to be thrown into fits, and Castle Garden unroofed, (it awaits yet the signature of one of the last year members to make it unanimous,)—Gen. DURYEA, from Kings, who on accurate count, and even supposing that he is not on good terms with himself, can name one hundred and twenty-seven warm personal friends in the House—and BURT VAN HORN, who, though reëlected from the District where WASHINGTON HUNT in elegant leisure enjoys the treasures of his noble library, has not even a line of modern Americanism to relieve the extreme blackness of his Republicanism.

New-York is unusually happy in her delegation this year. Besides the gentlemen already named, such men as Mr. ODYKE and Dr. CHILDS are a credit to any constituency. Speaking of Doctors, so blessed is the Assembly this year that there was not room for them all on the Medical Committee. One of them—Mr. BOUGHTON, of Saratoga—is here for the third year, having first served the State as Assemblyman in 1846. But third readings are ended, and your correspondent must turn to business or miss some of the bills that a score of members are clamoring "Mr. Speaker" with haste to introduce. Instead of any of them, an adjournment is taken. GLAUCUS

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

NOMINATION CONFIRMED—MEETING OF THE STATE MILITARY ASSOCIATION.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Jan. 19.

The Senate, in executive session, to-day confirmed the nomination of BENJAMIN WELCH, Jr., as Commissary-General. Also, the appointments of the several Notaries Public. The remaining nominations lie over. No nominations of any interest were sent in to-day.

At the session of the State Military Association to-day, a resolution was adopted declaring the office of Inspector General useless and burdensome, and recommending its abolishment.

General WOOL, by invitation, attended the afternoon session of the Convention, and was welcomed in an eloquent address by General DURYEA.

General WOOL replied briefly, thanking the Association for their invitation, and approving the object for which the Association was formed.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

President—Major-General H. B. DURYEA.

Vice-Presidents—Brigadier-Generals GRAY and DANFORTH, and Colonels S. L. FORBES and J. C. PINCKNEY.

Treasurer—Colonel H. S. FAIRCHILD.

Recording Secretary—Colonel G. W. PRATT.

Corresponding Secretary—Major ELDRED.

There was a large attendance in the Assembly Chamber to-night, to hear the delivery of the annual address by Colonel BENTLEY, of Madison. Governor MORGAN was present.

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

SENATE....ALBANY, Wednesday, Jan. 19.

BILLS REPORTED.

To regulate the theatres in New-York. Favorably.

The resolutions indorsing the memorial of the Canal Board praying for aid from the General Government for the improvement of lake harbors was reported upon favorably, and the report laid on the table.

A petition was presented to increase the Directors of the Loan Relief Association.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

The Canal Appropriation bill, which appropriates a total of $4,538,000.

To amend the Divorce laws. It grants a divorce when a marriage takes place out of the State; also grants a divorce when after a residence in this State desertion takes place, and adultery is committed in another State.

To amend the charter of the Manhattan Savings Institution. It increases deposits to $5,000, and authorizes investments in United States and New-York State Stocks, and City Bonds and Mortgages.

ASSEMBLY....WEDNESDAY, Jan. 19.

A flood of petitions was presented from New-York and Brooklyn for protection against the imposition of Gas Companies, and against the removal of the Long Island Railroad from Atlantic-street, Brooklyn.

BILLS REPORTED.

For the protection of game. Favorably.

To provide compensation to jurors in New-York, with an amendment to give them one dollar and a half per day, and to do away with the proposed increase of fees to the Clerks of the Courts. Favorably

To annul the Building Associations of King County. Favorably.

By Mr. REILLY, to provide for the appointment of an additional number of Commissioners of Deeds in New-York. Unfavorably.

To require Senators and Assemblymen to be residents in the Districts from which they are elected. Favorably.

Four notices were given of bills providing for railroads in New-York, one of which was by Mr. BACHELLER, of Saratoga.

BILLS PASSED.

To amend the Insurance law, so as to authorize the surrender of securities by the Comptroller under specified circumstances.

To incorporate the Hahnemann Medical College.

In Philadelphia, Jan. 17, a sad case of destitution was discovered. An elderly female, named Sarah Ann McLaughlin, applied for relief at the Mayor's Office yesterday morning. She says that she has been living in Ohio for several years. A short time since she lost her husband, and started for the residence of her son, in Rhode Island, having in her possession $962. She arrived in the city on Monday night of last week, and discovered that she had been robbed of every cent of money she had. Being totally destitute, and having no friends in the city, she took shelter in a board yard, where she was found by an officer, almost frozen to death—the thermometer being below zero at the time—and taken to the Station-house. Since that time she has been wandering about the city endeavoring to raise means to convey her to Rhode Island.

[Advertisement.]

PILES! WHAT IS IT? HOW CURED?

Thousands of persons have Piles—suffer for years with the disease—yet few know what it is, or how it is cured. Every case of Piles, whether manifested in the form of external tumors, frequent bleedings, or in violent itching and irritation, depends essentially upon *congestion of the abdominal venous circulation*. This produces the engorgement, dilation of the veins, formation of tumors, hemorrhages, pain and suffering; and the disease can only be fundamentally cured by medicines which, taken internally, relieve this abdominal venous congestion. Hence ointments, washes, and even injections, are so ineffectual.

HUMPHREYS' HOMŒOPATHIC PILE SPECIFIC,

A simple sugar pill, taken two or three times per day, cures the disease by curing the condition upon which the disease depends. Hundreds have been cured by it, even of the most obstinate cases. All will be promptly benefited by it. Price 50 cents per box.

N. B.—A full set of HUMPHREYS' HOMŒOPATHIC SPECIFICS, with book of directions and 20 Remedies in large 3-drachm vials and morocco case, $5; ditto in plain case, $4; family case of 15 boxes and book, $2.

The Remedies by the single box or full case sent to any address by mail or express, free of charge, on receipt of the price. Address F. HUMPHREYS & Co., No. 562 Broadway, New-York. Sold by dealers.

[Advertisement.]

GAYETTY'S MEDICATED PAPER CURES AND PREVENTS PILES!

A CARD.—Our names and places of business having been announced by some person or persons unknown to us, in connection with the sale of Medicated Paper for the Water Closet, we take this opportunity to say that we have no paper of that kind for sale, excepting that originally discovered and now manufactured by J. C. GAYETTY,

which is generally approved by our customers.

HEGEMAN & CO.,
Nos. 165, 279, 511 and 756 Broadway,
And others.

J. C. GAYETTY & Co.'s only dépôt is at No. 41 Ann-street. Look for GAYETTY'S name in each sheet—in water-mark—and his autograph upon each label.

[Advertisement.]

BRANDRETH'S PILLS

Require no change in diet, or
Especial care against cold,
When we have pain they should be used.
Principal Office,
No. 294 Canal-street, Brandreth Building.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT.—Dyspepsia is the most depressing of human ailments. The Pills will cure it in ten days. The Ointment is equally sure and speedy in its operation on sores and eruptions. Sold at 80 Maiden-lane, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

BRADY'S GALLERIES.
Photographs,
Ambrotypes and Daguerreotypes,
Nos. 359 and 205 Broadway, New-York, and
No. 352 Pennsylvania-avenue, Washington.

[Advertisement.]

HUNGARIAN WINES.—Sample cases of these delicious wines, $5, containing four bottles Claret, four Hock, two Champagne and two Dessert. FREUND & GROSSINGER, Importers, No. 170 Water-street.

[Advertisement.]

Great Assignee's sale of Rich Velvet and Cloth Cloaks and Mantillas, at No. 296 Canal-street, at 40 per cent. below cost. Sale positive.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-street, opposite City Hall, New-York

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—JAN. 19.

$1,000	Louisiana St. 6s..	85	
500	Cal. St. 7s, N. Ba.	86	
2,000	do.	86½	
5,000	do.	b60	86¾
10,000	Virginia 6s		96⅞
4,000	N. Y. C. R.R. 6s.		91⅜
1,000	N. Y. C. Bs. '76.		103⅜
1,000	do.		103¼
1,000	Harlem R. 1st M.		94¼
4,000	Har. 2d m. bds..		94
4,000	Mich. C. R. 8 per ct. 1st m. S.F.C.bs.		98½
1,000	Gal. & C. 2d m. bs.		92
500	L.E. & W. 2d m. bs.		51
25	Merchants Bank		110½
179	Bank of Com		101
10	Am. Ex. Bank		106¼
10	do.		106¾
10	Continental Bank		100¾
10	Marine Bank		85
23	Commonwealth Bk.		99½
11	Am. Guano Co		6½
100	do.		6¾
20	Citizens' Bank		102
10	Metrop. Ins. Co.		118¼
102	Pac. M. Stmp. Co		90
360	do.		89¾
50	do.	b60	89½
150	Cum. Pref.	b60	22½
150	Canton Co.	b60	20¾
225	N. Y. Cent. R.		84¾
500	do.		84¾
200	do.	s10	84¾
100	do.	s30	84¾
100	Erie Railroad		13¾
200	do.	b30	13⅞
100	do.	s10	13¾
100	do.	b60	13⅞
400	do.		13⅞
50	Hudson River R.		34⅜

SECOND BOARD.

$26,000	Missouri St. 6s..		86½
3,000	do.	b60	86¾
1,000	Ill. Cen. R. Bds.		89
5,000	Gal. & Chi. 1st M.		99
1,000	L. C. & M. L. G. Bs.		23½
7,000	do.		23
35	Bank of Commerce.		101
5	Pac. M. St. Co.		89½
25	do.	s30	89
50	do.		89
100	Cary Improv. Co.		8½
20	Penn. Coal Co.		85
100	Del. & Hud. C'l Co.		99¾
450	N. Y. Cen. R. R.		84½
100	do.	b60	84½
100	do.	b n w	84½
100	do.	b n w	84½
100	do.	s3	84½
25	Erie Railroad		14
100	Harlem Railroad		13¾
200	do.		13⅞
50	Harlem R. Prefer'd		38⅞
40	do.		38¾
100	do.		39
450	do.	s60	39
250	do.		39¼
400	Reading Railroad		51
50	do.	b60	51½
100	do.	b10	51
200	do.	b30	51
15	Mich. Cen. RR.		52
150	do.	s30	52
100	do.		52¼
100	do.	s60	52
50	M. So. & No. Ia. RR		20½
34	M. S. & N. I. G. S.		47¾
200	do.		47⅜
100	Panama RR.	s30	116⅜
50	do.		116¾
100	do.	s60	116½
50	Ill. Cen. R. R.		68¼
30	Clev. Col. & Cin. R. R		99½
50	Gal. & Ch. R. R.	b30	71½
550	do.	s10	71½
50	do.	b30	71¾
200	do.	b3	71¾
100	Clev. & Tol. R. R.	b60	32
100	do.		31⅞
950	Chi. and Rk. I. R.		60
50	do.	s3	59⅞
100	do.	s10	59⅞
50	do.	b30	60
125	Mil. and Miss. R.		12¼
5	do.		12
360	La C. and Mil. R.		1⅜
28	do.		1⅜
10	Del., L. and W. R.		50

400	Reading R. R.	s30	50½
100	do.		50¾
200	do.	s30	50⅞
300	do.		50¾
100	do.	s60	50
100	Harlem R. R. Pref.		39½
25	Mich. Cen. R.R.		52¼
50	do.		52
50	do.	b60	52¾
200	Panama RR.	s30	116½
100	Gal. & Chi. R. R.		71
50	do.	b60	71
100	do.	b30	71
225	do.		70¾
200	Chic. & R. I. R.	b60	59¾
150	do.		59¾
150	do.	b30	59¾
160	La Crosse & Mill. R.		1¾

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 19—P. M.

The *City of Washington*, screw-steamer, from Liverpool, Wednesday, Jan. 5, arrived at an early hour this forenoon, with intelligence four days later than by the previous mail. The political news to the purport that an unfriendly feeling has shown itself as between France and Austria, is the principal item of interest. A remark of the Emperor NAPOLEON to the Austrian Ambassador, at the Imperial *levée* of the 1st January, to the effect that the relations of the two Powers are not as satisfactory as they have been, caused a decline of 1@1¼ ₱ cent. on the *Bourse* on Monday, January 3, and of ⅜ in the English Funds, at London, though by the latest telegraphic advice it is added while the Funds were still prejudiced by the occurrence in question, no further decline had occurred on the London Exchange, and financial matters otherwise were quite satisfactory. Money, after the payments of the 4th January, was again very easy, and there was a disposition again among the Discount people to take choice bills under the Bank rate of 2½ ₱ cent. Consols left off 96⅜@½ for cash, and 96⅝ for the February account. Advices had been received that $4,000,000 Australian Gold was on the way to London by three different sailing-packets. The Oriental steamer, on the other hand, would take out $2,300,000 in Silver, for India and China. In American Stocks, business is reported in Illinois Central at 68½@68@67, closing 68, and in the Construction Bonds at 81@80½. The following is the latest in

American Railways.	Closing Prices.		Business done
Illinois Central 6 ₱ ct., 1875	77	to 79	
Do., 7 ₱ cent., 1875	79	to 81	81 80⅛
Do., Freeland, '60	80	to 82	78⅛ 80¼ 80
Do., $100 shares, $60 pd.,	34	to 32	dis. 32⅛ 3 dis.
Mich. Cen. 1 m. c. 8 ₱ ct., '60	84	to 86	
Do., do. do., 1869	84	to 86	
Do., (sinking fund) 1882.	85	to 87	
Do., $100 shares	40	to 50	
M. S. & N. I. 7 ₱ ct s. f. '85	65	to 70	
Do., $100 shares	20	to 25	
N. Y. Cen. 6 ₱ ct, s. f., '83.	84	to 86	
Do., do., 7 ₱ ct. con. '64	92	to 94	
Do., do., 7 ₱ ct. s.f., '76	92	to 94	93
Do., do., $100 shares	77	to 79	
N.Y. & E. 7 ₱ ct. b. con., '71.	40	to 45	
Do., do., sinking fund '75	40	to 45	
Do., do., 3d m. '83	70	to 72	
Do., do., bds., con., '62..	40	to 45	
Do., do., $100 shares	16	to 18	16
Pa. G. Bs. 1st m. con	90	to 92	
Do., do., 2d m.	92	to 94	93½ 3
Do., do., $50 shares	38	to 40	
Phil. & Read. 1 m., '60.	86	to 88	
Do., 2d mort., 1870.	76	to 78	
Do., $50 shares	23	to 25	

In Colonial Produce in London the markets were all firm, and for Wheat the demand was better. In Liverpool, Wheat is quoted 1d.@2d. dearer, and Indian Corn 1s. the quarter higher. The Cotton trade continued good at Manchester, but prices for the raw material at Liverpool is called *a sixteenth* easier, importers offering their stock freely.

The news unfavorably influenced our Stock Exchange, to-day, and somewhat unsettled the firmness of tone manifested on Tuesday afternoon. The reaction is about ½ ₱ cent. on New-York Central, Rock Island and Galena; ¼@1@1½ ₱ cent. on Reading, and 1 ₱ cent. on Pacific Mail. State Stocks and Railway Bonds were but slightly moved, and are again but sparingly offered. The Bonds of the New-York Central, Harlem and Michigan Central were in request at ¼@½ ₱ cent. advance, and Illinois Constructions steady at 89. The Shares of the last named Road, and the Shares and Bonds of the Erie, were steady. The two Coal stocks, Delaware and Hudson, and Pennsylvania, are firm, and the same remark applies to Harlem Preferred, Panama and Michigan Central, although some few *short* contracts were made in Panama at 116½, seller 30 days. The demand for New-York Central, at the decline first noticed, was quite free, and the small business at the early Board in the stock showed an indisposition on the part of the *short* sellers to press their contracts. But after the adjournment 1,500 Shares were offered and taken up at 84⅜, cash, and 84½ buyer 60 days, and the sales at the second session were almost uniformly at 84½ ₱ cent., closing steady, ⅜ bid, ½ asked. In Reading the turn against the general market gave the sellers for the decline the advantage, and the Stock closed 50@50¼ ₱ cent., unsettled. The position of the two prominent Western Stocks, Galena and Rock Island, varies this week but moderately, and although an active business is done in both every day, with a continued eagerness in several quarters to put out contracts, the price seems to have "brought up" at about 60 for Rock Island, and 71 for Galena, with a more *Bullish* support of both Stocks in this neighborhood. The tone of the general market left off rather unsettled.

In Money affairs, there is a fair business doing by the discount brokers at the steady, moderate terms heretofore quoted, and although several prominent bank officers are disposed to advance their rates ½@1 ₱ cent., and the revival of speculation in several prominent staples and a large number of less important articles of Foreign Merchandise, would seem to denote a considerable increase of mercantile paper, the demand for all good bills, up to 6@8 months, continues free. To-day there was a very large movement in Cotton. Sales of 7,000 bales, at full prices, closing firm against the *City of Washington's* news of a slight concession in Liverpool. Speculation is also more active in Pork and Lard, and has reached Coffee, Sugars, Molasses, and Spices. In low-priced Domestic Cotton Goods and Printing Cloths the demand is large.

The Customs Duties fell off to-day to $122,000. To-morrow and next day the entries of the *City of Washington's* cargo will be felt. The Sub-Treasury balance stands this afternoon $4,620,683.

The *Evening Post*, of this afternoon, has the following:

"We are authorized to state that the report of a difficulty touching the requirements of the agreement entered into by the four trunk lines between the Erie and Pennsylvania Central is without foundation in fact, nor has there been any deviation on the part of either company from the compact. We suppose that the call from Mr. MORAN of a special meeting of the parties to that agreement was prompted by the additional freight which the Southern roads are enabled to secure, by reason of the continued favorable condition of the Ohio river. At the regular monthly meeting of the four companies, to be held at Baltimore, on the 26th inst., this will no doubt be a prominent matter of consideration. Probably propositions will be made by the New-York roads to alter the water rate, with a view of reducing the difference between water and rail carriage. The Southern roads will, of course, meet the matter with the fact that during the Summer, when the Ohio is low, they are subjected to a like disadvantage."

The following is a comparison of the Receipts, Expenses and Net Earnings of the New-Jersey Central Railroad for the nine months ending Dec. 31, 1858, with the same months of 1857:

	1858.	1857.	Increase.
Receipts, 9 months..	$669,479 87	$515,486 54	$153,993 33 or 30 ₱ ct.
Expenses, 9 months.	266,881 91	247,016 20	19,865 71 or 8 ₱ ct.
Net Earnings, 9 mos.	$402,597 96	$268,470 34	$134,127 62 or 50 ₱ ct.

The following disposition has been made of the Net Earnings.....$402,597 96

Paid interest on $3,000,000 Bonds, 9 months	$157,500 00	
Paid interest on Incomes, Notes, &c.		32,746 32
Paid loss in redeeming $200,000 Income Bonds		14,650 00
Paid extra cost of boat		5,448 12
Paid taxes to State		23,851 34 — 224,195 78
Balance (equal to 8¼ ₱ cent. on Stock, $2,000,000,)		$168,402 18

Of this balance, there has been applied to the redemption of $200,000 Income Bonds, ($164,650, less $14,650 loss in redeeming,) $150,000; expended on permanent accounts, $751,448; and the remainder $10,887 70, is cash on hand or accounts payable.

The Mercantile Mutual Insuranee Company have divided as follows: 20 ₱ cent. in scrip to policy holders; 11 ₱ cent. in cash to their stockholders, and 6 ₱ cent. interest on their scrip issued Jan. 1, 1858.

London Money Market.

From the Daily News, Jan. 4.

MONDAY EVENING.

Some agitation prevailed to-day in the Stock Exchange. The funds opened with a favorable appearance, and at one period an improvement of about ⅛ ₱ cent. was quoted. After noon, however, a few sales were pressed, there being a disposition to attach importance to some remarks which are alleged to have been addressed by the French Emperor to the Austrian Ambassador, at the diplomatic reception on New-Year's day. News of a fall of fully 1 ₱ cent. in the French funds subsequently occasioned considerable sensation and Consols fell ⅛ ₱ cent. below the best point of the morning, it being assumed that the questions arising out of the position of Italy have become really serious. Later in the afternoon, upon intelligence of a slight rally in the French funds, rather more firmness was shown, but the closing quotations were still ⅛ ₱ cent. below those of Saturday. The markets, both here and in Paris, are rendered unusually sensitive, owing to the existence of an outstanding speculation for higher prices. Moreover, the monthly settlement was to-day in full progress on the Paris Bourse.

In the other departments of the Stock Exchange some depression prevailed in the afternoon. British railway stocks attained a fresh rise in the morning, and, though closing generally lower than yesterday, showed much steadiness, especially considering the magnitude of the advance lately established. French and Lombardo-Venetian Railway shares, as well as the new Turkish Loan, were very heavy.

There was a good demand for money to-day, both at the Bank and in other quarters, but no pressure. First-class bills are still discounted in Lombard-street at 2½ ₱ cent.

THE LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

LONDON, Wednesday, Jan. 5.

The shares in the Grand Russian Railway were yesterday placed upon the official list of the Stock Exchange. The Great Western Railway Company have commenced goods traffic to and from Manchester.

The *Daily News* gives the following report of the appearance of the Produce markets on their reopening yesterday: Sugar, Coffee and Tea were generally firm. Tallow has advanced. Bengal Saltpetre was sold at a decline of ½ per cent.

The Geelong and Melbourne Railway Company complain of having been unfairly treated by the Government of Victoria, and have issued the statement with the view of influencing the Committee of the Stock Exchange in reference to the seven millions loan.

The *Herald* says two or three suspensions for small amounts were announced yesterday, but none of them were of sufficient magnitude to create anxiety. Those in the shipping interest were extremely insignificant.

Times City Article.

CITY, Tuesday Evening.

Consols opened at the final price of last evening, and for a short time showed a little tendency to improvement; but the quotations from Paris checked this feeling, and the market closed heavy.

Money was abundant, Loans on Government securities being offered at two per cent.; while in the Discount market there is again a disposition to take the choicest Bills at a fraction below the Bank minimum.

In the Foreign Exchanges, this afternoon, the only change of importance was a slight advance in the rate on Paris.

Daily News City Article.

CITY, Tuesday Evening.

The Funds are still prejudiced by the alleged misunderstanding between France and Austria with reference to the Italian question, but no further decline has taken place, although increased depression prevails on the Paris Bourse. Consols closed same as yesterday, an impression prevailing that some of the statements lately circulated have been exaggerated. British Railway shares, though rather lower, retain comparative firmness. Nearly £50,000 of the gold brought by the *Persia* from New-York was to-day sent into the Bank.

The Money Market was active, this being the 4th of the month, but the demand was not by any means pressing.

The numerous bills appear to have been very well met. Confidence in the soundness of trade is expressed on all sides. The present is, however, a period of trial to the shipping interest.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL ADVERISEMENTS.

SIGHT AND TIME BILLS, on all the Southern cities, purchased by DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.
SEPT. 24, 1858.

Real Estate....TUESDAY, Jan. 18.

The sale of 128 lots of ground, large and small, in the upper part of the Island, which has been advertised for some time past, belonging to the estate of the late ROBERT BOGARDUS, deceased, was made today, by Messrs. COLE & CHILTON. The property is all located on One Hundred and Eighty-fourth and One Hundred and Eighty-fifth streets, between the King's Bridge Road and Harlem River. According to the City maps, One Hundred and Twenty-fifth, One Hundred and Thirty-fifth, One Hundred and Forty-fifth, One Hundred and Fifty-fifth, One Hundred and Sixty-fifth, One Hundred and Seventy-fifth, One Hundred and Eighty-fifth, and every tenth street thereafter, up to King's Bridge, is laid out 100 feet wide. But this is not all by authority. We understand that up to One Hundred and Fifty-fifth street, these 100 feet streets are laid out by law, but not above, with the exception of One Hundred and Seventy-fifth-street, and perhaps two or three others. Also, that Tenth-avenue is opened by law, but none of the other avenues. It appears that Mr. BOGARDUS ceded on One Hundred and Eighty-fifth-street only sixty feet for a street. And it is still an unsettled question above One Hundred and Fifty-fifth street, whether the streets